

Dr. Greenough, His "Cure For Cancer" And The A.M.A.

STORY ON PAGE 4

Official Organ of the United
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
Merged With TNT Magazine



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL. II, NO. 31

Muscataine, Iowa, Thursday, August 4, 1932

5c PER COPY

TROOPS CALLED IN MINE WAR

SEABURY RIDDLES WALKER DEFENSE IN HIS REBUTTAL

Counsel Tells Roosevelt
Plea Is Unworthy
Of Belief

NEW YORK—Samuel Seabury's detailed rebuttal to Mayor James J. Walker's answer in the removal proceedings was dispatched to Albany by special messenger Wednesday afternoon.

It was a bulky 20,000 word affair, bristling with additional facts and figures and samples of the barbed phraseology which made the counsel to the Hofstadter legislative committee such a terror to recalcitrant witnesses during the long graft investigation here.

"Of this record of equivocation, evasion, and contradiction," Mr. Seabury wrote referring to the New York executive's answer to the charges, "the mayor has demonstrated himself to be unworthy of belief where his official conduct has been called into question."

At another point the committee's counsel informs Gov. Roosevelt's counsel that the

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LAMONT LEAVES HOOVER CABINET

Roy Chapin Of Detroit
New Secretary Of
Commerce

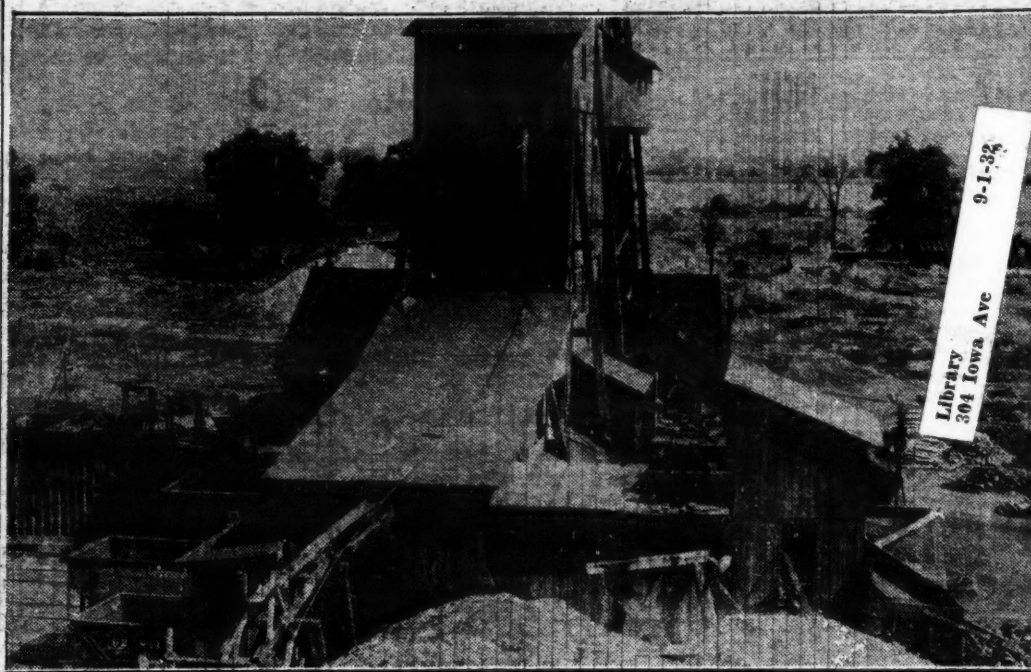
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The White House Wednesday announced the retirement from the Hoover cabinet of Secretary of Commerce Robert F. Lamont of Chicago and the selection of Roy D. Chapin, Detroit automobile manufacturer, as his successor. The cabinet change is to take place within the next few days.

According to close friends of the secretary, Mr. Lamont advised the President some days ago that he could no longer make the financial sacrifices necessitated by his remaining in the cabinet. It is reported that Secretary Lamont has accepted a high salaried position in a large industrial concern.

Mr. Chapin has been chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor company since 1923. Prior to that time he was president of the Hudson company.

Reports that Mr. Lamont would retire have been current for several weeks. His resignation marks the fourth change made in the Hoover official family since the President assumed office. Secretary of War James W. Good died and was succeeded by Patrick J. Hurley, William N. Doak took over the labor portfolio held by James J. Davis, now a senator from Pennsylvania, and Secretary Mellon resigned to become ambassador to Great Britain and was succeeded by Ogden Mills.

Scene Of Fight Between Union And Non-Union Miners



(Acme Photo.)

The Dixie Bee coal mine, near Fimento, Ind., ten miles south of Terre Haute, where 4,000 union miners and their sympathizers on Tuesday besieged sixty non-union workers. The sheriff of Vigo county, where the mine is situated, asked the governor for state troops.

HUSBAND KILLER PRAYING IN JAIL

Prosecutor Plan To Ask
Death Penalty For
Mrs. Pollak

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dorothy Pollak, knelt in prayer in the county jail Wednesday while photographers took her picture. She was to appear at an inquest this afternoon into the death of Joseph Pollak, her middle aged mate whom she shot and killed a week ago in their home at 1936 Garfield boulevard.

Veteran jail officials looked on somewhat cynically, recalling the Lucille McLeod murder case of twenty-five years ago. Lucille, who killed her sweetheart, habitually posed in an attitude of prayer for photographers. She was acquitted.

The inquest, which was continued following the slaying in order to allow the police and state's attorney time for investigation, was to be resumed at 1:30 o'clock today in the county morgue. Defense Attorney W. W. O'Brien will present no evidence and Assistant State's Attorneys Frank Mast and Harry Gabel expect a quick indictment.

Dorothy, or "Vicky," as she was known among her friends, will be a rich young woman if she escapes the penalty for killing her husband, according to disclosures Wednesday. Pollak's alcohol business on the south side netted him big profits, an examination of his

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N. Y. Garment Union Strikes; 15,000 To 20,000 Quit Work

NEW YORK—Fifteen to twenty thousand men were to go on strike in the clothing industry today, bringing work to an end in 75 per cent of the shops in the Metropolitan area, according to a resolution adopted by the local union workers.

The strike is designed "to remedy the deplorable sweat shop conditions that have come into existence since the depression" and "to end the cutting of wages and to establish union control of working conditions," the resolution states.

SUICIDE THREATS OF CLARKE TOLD

MIAMI, Fla.—Haden Clarke, slain writer, talked much of suicide in general and threatened his own life several times, Mrs. Jessie Keith-Miller, Australian aviatrix and flying partner of Capt. William Lancaster, who is being tried for murder of Clarke, testified Wednesday.

Reasons why Clarke might have committed suicide she gave as remorse, jealousy of her financial depression, and doubts about his physical condition. She said he began worrying over money shortly after falling in love with her. Clarke cut off intimate relations with her two weeks before his death because of physical disability, she testified.

BONUS ARMY VETS ON MARCH AGAIN

Mayor Eddie McCloskey
Orders Veterans
From Johnstown

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The bonus expeditionary force was to be on the march again today. The leaders of the caravan of unemployed veterans and their families, now numbering upward of 9,000, announced late Wednesday evening that the sprawling camp on the outskirts of this steel manufacturing town would be broken up at about noon.

Where the motley legion of squatters, driven from Washington by troops, will go from here was a question, for word was received that a nucleus of the bonus army who had attempted to establish another settlement on donated ground at Waterbury, Md., had been ordered by state police to leave that place Wednesday evening.

The decision to pull up stakes here was made after Mayor Eddie McCloskey had visited the camp with the leaders and told the veterans that they must move on. The mayor's visit to the settlement was made after he had conferred with the officials of the bonus army. His words were heard with keen disappointment, for it was McCloskey who had crusaded against the solid opposition of Johnstown's citizenry to provide shelter here for the veterans after their flight from Washington.

ONE KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED IN LABOR FIGHT

Martial Law Proclaimed
By Governor Leslie
To End Trouble

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — State troops poured into Terre Haute Wednesday night and planes of the guard squadron soared low over the Dixie Bee mine ten miles south, as preparations began to drive 5,000 union miners from the picketing siege they have instituted against 70 non-union workers. Martial law for the region surrounding the mine, was ordered late Wednesday afternoon by Gov. Harry Leslie.

Brewing for months, the union versus nonunion war broke into full flame late Tuesday. Fully 5,000 pickets, the authorities estimated, surrounded the mine shaft where the nonunion workers were gathered in a defense group and for nine hours turbulent warfare reigned over the mine tract and the nearby fields. One picket, Taylor Kellar, 24 years old, of Linton, Ind., was fatally wounded and eight of his fellows suffered serious hurts.

SLAYER OF GIRL CONFESSES DEED

Young Victim Raped And
Strangled; Body Dug
Up In Cellar

LUDINGTON, Mich. — The search for 17 year old Evelyn Sanford, Freesoil farmer's daughter, whose disappearance last Saturday night aroused the countryside, ended Wednesday in the cellar of an abandoned farmhouse half a mile from her home. The girl had been raped and strangled.

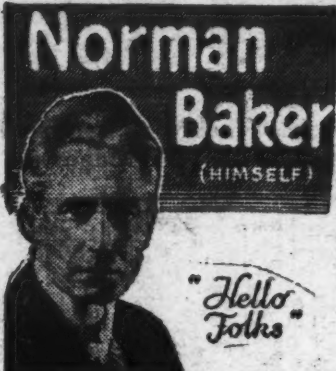
A Michigan state trooper, Corporal Colburn Munger found the body. Having spent the morning ransacking the shuttered home of Francis (Rusty) Nash, who confessed Wednesday night that he was the slayer, in an unsuccessful search for clues, the trooper turned his attention to an adjacent house vacated four months ago by an impoverished farmer.

A spade, propped up in a corner on the earthen floor, quickened his suspicions. Within a few minutes he and a volunteer helper, Harold Pfeiffer, of Manistee, had uncovered the body.

The belt of her gray cloth coat was knotted about her neck. Her wrists were bound above her head. A bruise showed on her left cheek. Her skirts were disarranged and a burlap sack, pulled over her head, covered the body to the waist. The carelessly covered grave had been dug eighteen inches deep in the sand.

The villagers passed judgment on the spot. Adjudging Nash guilty, some of them were for organizing a lynching party on the scene and proceeding to Manistee to hang the prisoner at the county jail.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



JUDGE THEM by their actions—the farmers of Iowa were threatened by the Iowa militia—then the soldier boys turned away from the Iowa farmers and marched to Washington to try and get what was coming to them—and according to the Associated Press report of July 21, a shipment of tear gas bombs, hand grenades was rushed to the capital—the same kind of things those boys used “over there”—and how, oh, how can any of you soldiers or farmers think kindly of that “grand old party”—that’s why you need a FARMER-LABOR TICKET IN IOWA and Vote ‘er STRAIGHT—then there will be no militias against farmers, no spending of about \$300,000 of the taxpayers’ money, no hand grenades or tear bombs—think it over boys—it’s deep stuff and it actually happened.

BAH—BAH—the doctors of the Iowa State Medical Association—who operate practically all of Iowa’s Hospitals—who equipped them—now admit they do not have brains enough to check up and see how well they are equipped—they hired Dr. Rector several months ago to check up to see how the state is equipped to handle cancer cases—can you imagine that?—sending away to far lands to bring in Dr. Rector to tell them how they are equipped to handle cancer cases—they ought to know that better than anyone else—if they don’t I can tell them—and the poor doctors’ dues can be better spent in good common sense health literature instead of bunk to fatten their own pockets—They say they don’t know what cancer is, what causes it and don’t know how to cure it, therefore what do they want with any apparatus at all except to extract high fees and split them with the other doctors—and skid the poor cancer patient off to the grave—they cannot publish the name and address of one cured cancer patient in Iowa by the methods they advocate—unless they steal the name of some of my cured patients—GOSH, those fellows are scared to death—afraid that when the votes are counted in November that Norman Baker may be their next governor, and boys if I AM, it will be just too bad for you—you will have to go straight from the time I take office and leave it—no more crooked moves from you—no more grafting on Iowa citizens—no more robbery—you will give results or get out, and don’t forget that—you will have a governor that you cannot pull wool over his eyes—and I won’t call the soldiers out at your calling nor order in any hand bombs for the soldiers like they did at Washington.

THANK YOU Mr. Bellows and Dr. Statler—There is no compliment so high or that makes one feel so good as one that is bestowed upon you inadvertently. The question of cancer cures has been argued many years in Iowa over my Baker Treatments for cancer, cures of which have now been proven in both the Federal and District courts of Iowa. After I found it necessary to put Dr. Statler out of the Baker Hospital and discharge my old manager, R. A. Bellows, for disloyalty and other things which shortly I will give to the public, those two men in order to gain a livelihood went into the cancer business. The compliment I accept is their copying the slogan of the Baker Hospital—“Where Sick Folks Get Well.” Out of over a hundred thousand words in the English language, those two men found my slogan “Where Sick Folks Get Well” was good, and in their judgment the best five words that could be phrased, therefore it’s a compliment. I

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HUSBAND KILLER PRAYING IN JAIL

Prosecutor Plan To Ask
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Mrs. Pollak

(Continued from page One)

bank book revealed. He banked more than \$41,800 in a checking account at the Stock Yards National bank in the thirty days preceding his death. Many of the deposits ranged as high as \$2,000.

A hunt was made for other bank accounts and safety deposit vaults said to have been rented by Pollak. Estimates of his fortune were as high as \$500,000. He was one of the “business man bootleggers” whose name never appeared in the press, who avoided entangling alliances with the underworld, and who prospered while more notorious liquor dealers got the publicity but not the profits.

Prosecutors Mast and Gabel were told that Mrs. Pollak had practiced with her .25 caliber pistol for weeks before the shooting at a target range in the basement of the Pollak home, 1936 West Garfield boulevard. They examined the basement but could find no bullet holes to substantiate the story.

“She must have practiced somewhere,” said Mast. “She plugged her husband in the right eye from a distance of 15 feet. That’s too accurate shooting to be called accidental.”

The prosecutors said they would ask the death penalty for Mrs. Pollak when she is tried for murder. A trial within a month is probable, because both state and defense are anxious for an early hearing, it was announced.

MOTHER’S FIGHT FOR GIRL FUTILE

Pact She Signed Giving
Child To Others
Must Stand

The bitter battle that Mrs. Catherine L. Hurley, of Dorchester, Mass., waged for seven years for the custody of her daughter, Adelaide, has ended in failure.

The report of a master that the mother signed a contract agreeing to adoption of the child has been upheld by Judge Edward P. Pierce, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and the pact must stand.

Adelaide, now 14, is the foster child of Mr. and Mrs. William J. St. Martin, of Taunton, Mass., with whom she now lives. They were granted a court order for the adoption in 1925.

Mrs. Hurley turned Adelaide over to St. Mary’s Infant Asylum in 1920, and it is contended that she signed an agreement to permit the child to be adopted. In 1921 the girl was adopted by a couple in Maine. Her foster mother died in 1924, and before her death she gave the child to the St. Martins.

Meanwhile Mrs. Hurley, whose circumstances improved, found she was able to care for her child. She says she had no notice of adoption until 1926, when she began a fight to regain custody. The supreme court action was in answer to her petition to be allowed to appeal the Taunton probate court decree awarding her daughter to the St. Martins.

Keeping the details secret, an English aviation engineer claims to have developed a motor that produces more power per pound of weight than any heretofore built and to have run it a year without a single misfire.

A Dominion building code has been drafted for New Zealand to give the state more control over local construction and provide higher standards in regions subject to earthquakes.

For bathroom or dressing table use a mirror has been invented that is surrounded by a circle of light that shines on persons’ faces from all sides equally without causing shadows.

Baker’s Weekly News Letter From Nuevo Laredo, Mexico

Hello Folks:

Things are progressing as well as could be expected in the construction of the new station XENT here at Nuevo Laredo. I expect the brick work for the main building to be completed this month, and the first units of the transmitter installed about September 10.

We figure it will require about two weeks to erect the large towers 300 feet high, the installation of which must proceed with great care because of the insulators placed under each corner of the tower, and in Mexico they do not go after things like we do in the United States. Too many things put off until tomorrow “hasta manana.”

Many acres of our 75-acre site have been cleaned of all brush and shrubbery excepting the more ornamental ones, and this week we start work on the large dam. A creek bottom through the location will be dammed to form a large lake, about one mile long and over one-fourth mile wide. This lake will be within 800 feet of the main studio buildings. We expect to move about 5,000 square yards of dirt in its construction. This lake will afford much amusement for the public in these parts because while we have the Rio Grande river, no boats, skiffs or canoes are permitted in it, on account of international boundary laws. No doubt the two governments figure, as the river is so narrow, that smuggling would be the result if boats were permitted to be used in the river.

Our station is directly in the path of the airline from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, which is part of the line from Mexico City, and necessarily will have to be equipped with lights at top of the towers.

Everything is being landscaped and arranged with the view of erecting a large hotel on the location to accommodate the week-end tourists from Texas and Monterrey, which should mean thousands visiting us every week. No radio station in Texas or Mexico caters to the audience with a personality that attracts visitors and it is safe to say that none of the stations in these parts, even counting the 50,000 watt stations in Texas at San Antonio, Fort Worth and etc., can boast of 100 visitors on Sunday.

There is no question but what XENT will prove one of the popular places of Texas and Mexico, and some unusual and unique programs will be used. I am open to any suggestions my friends have to offer regarding the kind of programs they would like, and all such letters can be addressed to me here.

I expect to have the construction work in such shape as to enable me to visit Muscatine for a few days in late August to arrange for the opening guns in my campaign for Governor.

I am glad to hear that Dr. Aitken is making such a success at the Baker Hospital, and he has many friends down in these parts, people who do not know him personally but know of his good work in Cancer cures. I find also the doctors in the south are more independent of that giant octopus—the American Medical Association—and work for results instead of quoting records from guinea pigs and test tubes.

I am rapidly accumulating more cancer formulas, having just come in possession of one of the famous European formulas that a crowned head fought for as I have in America for my formulas to gain recognition. This was secured from a cousin of the European ruler and will soon be given the publicity it deserves, both Mexico and the United States.

All here are enjoying themselves, with the exception of one sick spell, and while it is hot, the wonderful evenings make up for it which is nicer than hot days and nights that I hear you folks are having up there.

At our opening, we extend an invitation to all of you to come down and see us, and have one good time to celebrate the good old days when thousands and thousands joined in the weekly crowds at KTNT. You have paved roads all the way, and can drive only 140 miles from here to Mexico’s second largest city in progress—Monterrey, a beautiful city with wonderful scenery, and where all welcome you.

I see where the farmers’ strike commences this month and I wish them success, but it is too bad they do not have a single unit organization with all farmers in it so when they acted they could do so with solid combined strength, and all you farmers should give some thought to the UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA, and get organized like the labor and banking classes are organized—one only—and a strong one at that.

Yours sincerely,

N. Baker

Apartado 47,
Nuevo Laredo,
Tamps., Mexico.

MOTION PICTURES IN U. S. SCHOOLS

More Than 60 Per Cent
Of Them Use Films
For Lessons

Motion picture films are used in some way for educational purposes in more than 60 per cent of American schools under the jurisdiction of approximately 6,000 principals and superintendents, according to J. O. Malott, specialist in commercial education at the United States Office of Education, which has just completed a study of visual education in American schools.

Ninety-eight and nine-tenths per cent of the teachers report that the pictures were helpful in creating an increased interest in schoolwork and a sustained interest in subjects studied.

Five out of six teachers, however, are confronted by the major difficulty of not being able to make a sufficiently detailed study of the film to get the maximum value from it.

Many city and state departments of public instruction have organized administrative units to supply motion picture service to the schools. Visual education departments, with full-time employees, also have been provided in numerous cities.

Of 44,186 presentations of films reported in one school year, more than 32,000, or 73 per cent, were for circular activities. Forty per cent of the total were in the social sciences and 26 per cent in the natural sciences.

More than 25 per cent of the total showings were in the fields of physical education, manual and industrial arts, home economics, English, and commercial education.

MARION TALLEY IS MODEL WIFE

Famous Singer Says Fate
Prompted Her To
Leave Stage

In a modest, fourth-floor apartment in Kansas City, Mo., where she was a choir singer before her quick rise to operatic fame, Marion Talley, former Metropolitan singer, has assumed the role of a wife.

She says it was a “personal fatalism” which prompted her to turn her back on the opera and concert stage several years ago. “I was to cease my singing,” she said. “How long? I do not know.”

Michael Raucheisen, her husband and an internationally known pianist, said that after their marriage, in White Plains, N. Y., he would have returned to Berlin to his work but his wife would not have it that way so the two went to Kansas City.

The German musician, who has accompanied Kreisler, Dusolina, Richard Crooks, and Gina Pinera, has expressed his intention of becoming an American citizen but regrets the amount of time necessary. He is grateful, however, because less time is needed to acquire American tastes than citizenship. He already is a soda pop enthusiast.

There is a projected trip to his wife’s Western Kansas wheat farm that intrigues the German pianist.

As to whether the singer and her husband will return to music as a profession—that, Talley repeats, is in the hands of fate.

Tipping the cutting tool with tantalum carbide, which is harder than sapphire, an electric company has constructed a 100 horsepower lathe that cuts nickel alloy turbine shafts five times faster than the ordinary lathe.

England may become independent of the United States for its supply of helium as experiments have succeeded in obtaining considerable quantities of the gas from mozanite sand, used in the manufacture of gas mantles.

Eve invented temptation but men have monopolized it ever since.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

get this from a booklet they recently published and on their letterheads. They may copy the slogans but they cannot copy the treatments so eventually that place "Where Sick Folks Get Well" may not turn out so good in the end, from reports now current. As I scan the pages of the booklet I find pictures of "before and after" patients who were treated by other doctors, and treated with Baker Cancer treatments at the Baker Hospital, and got well. That's a compliment, but will as many get well now, when neither of those two men can secure one drop of Baker Medicines and neither know the Baker formulas. Dr. Aitken, who now operates the Baker Hospital, is the only doctor in Iowa I am now dealing with in supplying Baker medicines for use in various diseases, including Cancer. Dr. Statler operated the Baker Hospital for about two months before I put him out and in their booklet they show pictures of patients treated long before he ever came in possession of the Baker Hospital therefore I accept the compliment for the wonderful work the Baker treatments have done and to be a good fellow, I hereby give you my consent willingly to use the slogan "Where Sick Folks Get Well." But I cannot sell to you the Baker treatments. Again boys, I say—"Thank You" or "Muchas Gracias," and conclude with the fatherly advice, "Originality wins, copyists fail."

SWEET-SMELLING Politics— That's what The Nation, a weekly magazine published at New York, calls it—an article by Paul Y. Anderson in the August 3 issue, who writes as follows: "Thanks to the indiscretion of a Cabinet member in bestowing his confidences, it is already possible for your correspondent to disclose the outline of the Hoover plan of campaign. Speaking to a small group of individuals whom he supposed to be loyal Hoover men, this dignitary revealed that the Hoover strategy would be developed around three main themes, to wit: (1) A general attack on Speaker Garner as 'radical' and 'unsound,' coupled with the whispered insinuation that Roosevelt's health is bad and that the election of the Democratic ticket probably would mean the elevation of Garner to the Presidency within two years; (2) an attack on Roosevelt's own supposed 'radicalism,' as evidenced by his attitude on electric power and his allusions to 'a new deal' and 'the forgotten man'; and (3) an organized secret endeavor to persuade Al Smith's partisans in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts that Al was the victim of anti-Catholic propaganda disseminated by Roosevelt workers in the South and West prior to the Chicago convention. This sweet-smelling program, so reminiscent of the tactics which were successful in 1928, apparently will be expanded to allow Mr. Hoover to charge the Democrats with conspiring to 'bring back the saloon.' I am tempted to douse the entire plan with formaldehyde and present it without comment, but it provokes interesting ruminations. For one thing, there is abundant evidence that the impression of Garner's vulnerability is confined mainly to Administration officials and a few conservative Eastern newspaper editors. Reliable observers West and South of the Alleghenies report that the Speaker's recent controversies with the President over relief legislation strengthened him with the voters. It would be not merely surprising, but astonishing to discover that Hoover and Ogden Mills had gauged public sentiment more accurately than John Garner. . . . Politics is almost as rotten as banking." Need any more be said.

THERE ARE PROFITS for you on all sides in the Classified Section.

Remnants Of "Bonus" Army Carry On



A detachment of veterans, their belongings on their backs, hiking across the Key bridge after being driven from Virginia, where they sought refuge after being chased from Anacostia by army.

New German Plane Of Terrific Speed Virtually Finished

A new type airplane designed to travel at terrific speed—possibly 1,000 miles an hour—through the rarefied atmosphere far above the earth has been virtually finished by the Junkers Company of Germany.

The new plane for stratospheric operation is said to be equipped with a crude oil Junkers engine and a hermetically sealed pilot room. The wings have an unusually large area for support. Test flights have been made for some time by a famous German pilot.

What's In A Name?

Dr. Stork, Erie Line, John Bull, Marie Christmas, Wade Crosser and Pearl Fisher are noted in the new Evansville, Ind., directory. I. Press is a tailor at Altadena, Cal.

Calgary, Canada, has for a nose specialist, Dr. I. H. Blow, for a dentist, Dr. J. G. Pullar, and for a plumber, H. D. Fawcett.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wanderwell arrived in San Francisco after motoring all the way from Buenos Aires. The trip required 10 months.

Falsehood and error make the headlines, while truth and facts are lost in the maze of half-point type.

Chicagoan Freezes Both Ears Though Temperature Is 97

While the temperature stood at 97 degrees in Chicago, Karl Marvin froze his ears. He was seeking relief from the sizzling heat when it occurred to him it might help to put some ice on his head.

He tried some regular ice, but it melted and the water ran down his neck. He then conceived the idea of using dry ice. A few minutes after he applied it his ears began to burn, then turn white. A doctor told him they were frozen.

Life is the rich fuel of experience.

REMEDY SOUGHT AGAINST SPIRITS

Widow Finds New Mate, Picked By Medium, Has Family

A woman in Paris, Mrs. Edith Hall-Barker, would like to know if she has any legal remedy against spirits. She invoked a medium to gain the consent of her dead husband to her remarriage, only to have her new mate claimed by another woman as her husband and father of three children.

According to an affidavit which Mrs. Hall-Barker has filed in a process against Mme. Tcharnitzka, Russian-Polish medium, after several unsuccessful attempts "contact" with the spirit was finally established and in response to eager questioning on the part of the widow, the supposed spirit replied that, far from objecting to her marrying again, he wished her to do so.

At a subsequent seance the "spirit" went into details and described the prospective second husband so clearly that the widow had no difficulty in recognizing him when he turned up at her hotel, apparently by accident two days later. Matters proceeded smoothly, and last Christmas the widow was married to the newcomer, Juan Yriate.

Until a few days ago Mrs. Hall-Barker was happy, but a great shock came to her when another woman, accompanied by two male relatives, approached a table in a restaurant where she was dining with her husband and claimed the man as her husband and the father of her three children. The second husband protested he had never heard of the other woman, but the male relatives were positive. The police also insisted there was no mistake, so Mrs. Hall-Barker is suing the medium.

People are supposed to take intelligence tests, but the results of those they take election day are not specially cheering.

Notice to Public:-- AND CANCER SUFFERERS

I wish to advise the public that my famous Cancer medicines can be secured only at the Baker Hospital and all reports that other medical hospitals or doctors are using them are absolutely FALSE.

No doctor, hospital or individual in Iowa can secure my proven Cancer medicines or administer same except the Baker Hospital, which I have leased to C. C. Aitken, M. D., now in possession.

N. Baker

Famous Baker Cancer Medicines can only be secured at Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, administered by Dr. Aitken Lessee of Hospital.

Greenough Green-Enough On Cancer Cure

HARVARD DOCTOR COULD LEARN AT BAKER HOSPITAL

**Baker Cure For Cancer
Used Successfully
In Muscatine**

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

Dr. Robert B. Greenough, noted Harvard Medical authority, is reported as having told the California State Medical Association that cure for cancer may soon be found.

This eminent doctor may know his microbes but he certainly doesn't know his current history or he would never let this fact get out and wander around where the American Medical Association can corral it.

For it is a matter of record that the A. M. A., standing as usual squarely in the path of medical progress, has fought every effort to find a cure for cancer and has discouraged everyone who has ever attempted to find it. It is "better business," of course, to operate and operate and operate, than to effect a cure.

How did the Mayos become rich? Not by curing cancer, but by operating and operating and operating when they knew there was not a ghost of a show to cure. Therefore, their sole purpose in operating must have been to secure a fancy fee, which often runs into four and five figures at the famous Rochester (Minn.) slaughter house.

We challenge either of the Drs. Mayo to name one patient of the hundreds they have chopped up whom they ever cured of cancer. We challenge Dr. Kelly of Baltimore, who uses radium on his victims, to name one patient he ever cured by a radium operation.

If Dr. Greenough is green-enough to tell the American Medical Association whether or not he has discovered anything new and advanced in the field of medical science he is greener than we thought.

EDITOR'S NOTE: And if Dr. Greenough would come to Muscatine and visit the Baker Hospital he would learn that his statement "that a cure for cancer may soon be found" is quite incorrect. He should have said that a CURE FOR CANCER HAS BEEN FOUND and is being used with much success at the Baker Hospital in Muscatine, Ia.

ONLY FAT MEN'S SHOP IN GOTHAM

The jolliest customers in the world are those of Sigmund Klein, who owns and operates in New York City what is said to be the only exclusive fat men's shop in America.

For 40 years Klein has dealt in garments for portly gentlemen. He knows the fat man in all his moods, and they are usually jolly, he says.

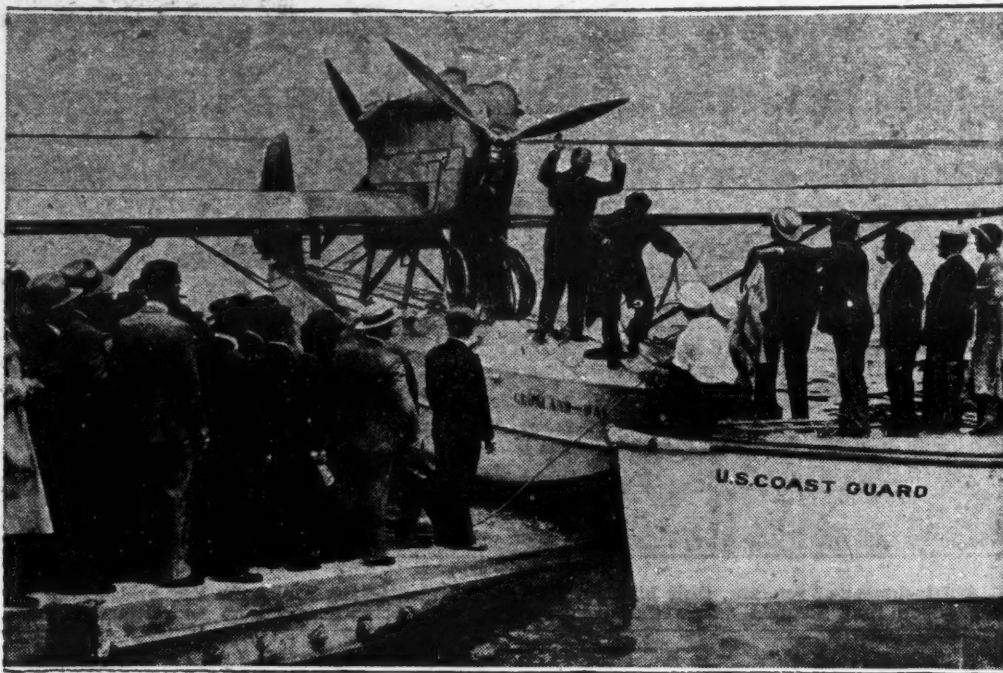
Yet there aren't so many fat men as there used to be, he declares. And of those left, the fat ones aren't so fat as they were about 20 years ago. Sigmund Klein puts the blame on the lack of beer.

Yet his business isn't suffering. Men from all parts of the world trade there. Orders from Oklahoma and Australia and Utah and Finland, numbering in all 6,000 a year, come to him.

Side show and circus fat men often visit his store. They are among the best dressed fat men, says Klein. Just now fat men are buying pink imitation silk underwear. In the winter many of them buy red flannels. He still does a big business in rubber collars and paper collars, although soft shirts with collars are popular for fleshy necks.

It is easier for some men to acquire money than manners.

German Flyers Arrive In Chicago; Greeted By 5,000



(Acme Photo)

Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau (center) with Gert von Groth (left) and Frank Hack on their plane, the Greenland Wal as it reached Chicago on Tuesday. Fritz Albrecht, the fourth of the German flyers, does not appear in picture. A crowd of 5,000 greeted the German flyers upon their arrival at the Eighth street ramp.

CHICAGO WORLD'S BUSIEST AIRPORT

**Municipal Terminal Now
Hub Of Nation's
Air Service**

With approximately 70 per cent of the nation's population living within an overnight flight from the city, Chicago has become the hub of the nation's air transport service.

Just as Chicago became the great rail center of the country, it is now the greatest terminus for the air lines that radiate from the municipal airport to every section of the country.

Six Passenger Lines

More than 60 per cent of all the nation's air mail is handled at the post office at the Chicago Municipal Airport. This airport is the busiest in the world, considering all passengers, express, and mail activities.

Six air transportation lines, five of which carry mail, fly daily schedules in and out of the airport. In addition to the chartered planes and private flying, there are 29 daily departures at the airport and 29 arrivals.

Fast Schedules Listed

Under these schedules the flying time from Chicago to various points in the nation is: Minneapolis, 3½ hours; Detroit, 2½ hours; Omaha, 4½ hours; Denver, 11½ hours; Cleveland, 2½ hours; Buffalo, 4½ hours; New York, 6½ hours; Kansas City, 4 hours; Dallas, 9 hours; Salt Lake City, 15½ hours; Los Angeles and San Francisco, 22 hours; Portland and Seattle, 25 hours.

United Air Lines' recent inauguration of an overnight mail, passenger, and express service has enabled Chicagoans to compete on an even basis with Kansas City and St. Louis in the markets of Texas.

The new twin-engine, all-metal planes to be placed in service in September by the United Lines will reduce the flying time to New York to 5 hours and to the Pacific Coast to 15 hours.

**Licensed Pilots In
U. S. Total 18,069**

The United States has 18,069 licensed pilots, according to statistics released by the Commerce Department, Washington.

There were an average of two and one-half pilots for each licensed aircraft, a total of 7,439 licensed planes. There are, however, 10,635 aircraft in the coun-

Turkey Discovers New "Oldest Man"

A new "oldest man" has been discovered in Bitlis, Turkey. Timur Agha says he is 165 and that Zaro Agha, present record holder, is but only 125.

Timur states that Zaro's family came to his town exactly 120 years ago when Zaro was five and that he often rocked Zaro to sleep when he was a baby.

JEKYL-HYDE CASE BARED IN FRISCO

**Deposed Public Defender
Accused Of Being
Crime Leader**

Is Frank J. Egan, deposed public defender for the city and county of San Francisco, a real flesh-and-blood Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

This is the question which will be answered when Egan is brought to trial in the near future on a murder indictment. Is he the victim of persecution, as he says, or is he the brains of a ring of smugglers, bootleggers, murderers, and other criminals?

It is an amazing story, beginning April 29, when the body of Mrs. Jessie Scott Hughes was found crumpled against a curbstone in San Francisco about a mile from her home. Conditions indicated a murder. Egan said he would take care of funeral plans, as Mrs. Hughes was his client and he was the beneficiary of her \$15,000 insurance policy.

A day later Albert Tinnin, friend of Egan and a former convict who served a term in connection with a poisoning case involving an estate, disappeared. In quick succession Egan and Verne L. Doran, another convict, also dropped from sight.

Police began to act. They arrested Tinnin. Egan reappeared at a sanatorium, exhausted and disheveled. Then Doran surrendered and said he and Tinnin killed Mrs. Hughes for Egan. Later Doran accused Egan of being the head of a ring of criminals.

Meanwhile, investigators turned up an amazing series of incidents which they say are linked to Egan's activities over a period of years and demand explanation. In each case there was a death, and either Egan or his wife laid claim to the estate, it is declared.

try, 3,106 of which have no license.

SEABURY RIDDLES WALKER DEFENSE IN HIS REBUTTAL

**Counsel Tells Roosevelt
Plea Is Unworthy
Of Belief**

(Continued from page One)

velt that "the mayor's attitude of waiving all technicalities before the committee is sorely cheapened by the interposition of this defense, and the interposition thereof belies his cry of 'persecution' and of 'inference and innuendo'."

As a parting shot to his fresh salvo Mr. Seabury submits that the record which he revives anew "clearly proves that the mayor is guilty of all the acts set forth" in his letter of June 8, detailing the so-called charges.

Mr. Seabury's rebuttal is somewhat longer even than the original charges against the mayor. He is making exceptionally full presentation of the case on the assumption that the governor is to make his decision without the formality of a hearing.

New material understood to be included in the rebuttal is largely in support of the contention that the mayor in his answer ignored vital points of the evidence and attempted in some cases to draw inferences not justified by the testimony.

Mayor Walker announced he would not file a reply to Mr. Seabury's rebuttal unless the counsel for the Hofstadter committee "distorts the facts."

It is believed that the governor's decision in the Walker case may be given within a fortnight. The governor is said to be desirous of setting the matter before making any important campaign trip in the interest of his candidacy for President, and for that reason it is felt that he will make a decision as soon as possible.

As yet the governor has given no indication as to whether he will call a public hearing on the charges. This was the course he adopted in considering the charges against Sheriff Thomas M. Farley, whom he removed from office on charges filed by Mr. Seabury.

comforts of an up-to-date hotel and offers week-end guests a golf course, roller-skating rink, putting greens, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, gymnasium, croquet, badminton, bowls, archery, billiards, a luxurious swimming pool, squash racquets, ping-pong, fishing, and dancing.

BRITISH ESTATES ROADHOUSES NOW

**Financial Crisis Forces
Many Mansions On
Auction Block**

The country mansions of English noblemen are serving today as roadhouses for the proletariat.

To many great families the pressure of the financial crisis has partaken of the nature of a major social upheaval like the Russian revolution. No longer able to afford their castles and ducal estates, the British aristocrats are sorrowfully abandoning them to the auctioneer.

Many a stately baronial hall today echoes to the strains of red-hot jazz. Outside the door, where liveried footmen once waited with fine carriages, stands a row of cheap automobiles. Waiters scurry about, bearing ham and cheese sandwiches.

Several of the roadhouses are de luxe establishments. One within 20 miles of London, has the

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As We See It

IN NOVEMBER—THE CHANGES

There is a reason for the new names coming up in many states for the November election. The reason is that the old faces have failed to fill the bill—failed to do the things the public required and devoted too much time to their own selfish interests and to "big business."

In Texas "Ma Ferguson" comes to the top, after having been severely condemned during her previous administration. In Iowa, Henry Field bobs up as a shining light with Norman Baker for governor to replace Turner. In Kansas Dr. Brinkley will sweep the state with perhaps the largest majority ever polled in Kansas.

So it goes from state to state and the question is WHY.

We have been through this depression now for 11 years since it first started with about three years of severe conditions, and not one constructive thing has been advocated that is worth while. The reason is "politics." No activity except political to feather their own nests and it is well that the Farmer-Labor party has chosen Norman Baker to head their ticket because he is a plain, honest progressive business man, and no one can accuse him of being a politician. Therefore he cannot help, in case he is elected, but go after the Governor's affairs in a real business manner and any tricks, cliques, grafters, leeches or hangers-on will agitate and make him nervous and as we have noticed in the past, when such things confront him, he eliminates same, just as he kicked out some leeches, hangers-on and connivers in his own organization the moment he found them out.

Mr. Baker goes farther. He gets the goods on them, then "kicks" and in order to kick out all the so-called worthless things in Iowa that

have helped to increase our taxes, he will have to buy several good pair of shoes with metal toes.

It is worth a vote for Baker, to see what in the dickens he will do, and if given the reins, we feel sure he will drive the horses in a straight road.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

The summer is half gone and Muscatine has seen no crowds of any kind, which is a strong comparison to the past years when every Sunday Norman Baker brought from 4,000 to as high as 20,000 people to our city by his personality over KTNT.

What a difference our town shows now—

Do you remember driving up past KTNT every Sunday and seeing hundreds and thousands of parked cars?

Do you remember when you could not find a parking place within 1/2 mile of the station?

Do you remember the oil stations and garages busy on Sundays?

Do you remember crowds packing the cafes and hotels and you could hardly get anything to eat on Sundays?

Do you remember the traffic cops being forced to control our streets on account of the crowds?

Do you remember the roadside stands doing big business?

Do you remember the first big picnic at Weed park when Mr. Baker arranged for the trainmen or Rock Island railroad employees who still are with us every year by the hundreds?

Do the bankers remember the "swelled" banking house receipts caused by Mr. Baker's business and crowds?

Do you remember the fine times you had while visiting KTNT?

Do you remember the type of programs that were different from the monopoly you now have?

Do you remember anything the Muscatine

Journal, Wilton Advocate or Mr. Adler has ever done to bring any crowds to Muscatine?

(Pardon us, we do remember—they staged a dog parade and had about 75 people out—excuse us).

Do you remember the merchants or business men who condemned Mr. Baker for all that business he brought to town?

Do you remember some of them grumbling after the crowds left and KTNT closed?

Do you remember the large purchases made from our merchants by Davenporters and Cedar County folks and thousands of other farmers?

Do you remember the hundreds of employees Mr. Baker used to employ?

Do you realize he will employ hundreds down south now instead of in Muscatine?

Do you remember how citizens sat idle and permitted the politicians to double cross Mr. Baker and close up all of Muscatine's leading progressive industries?

Do you hear the moans of regrets now?

Do you know the Muscatine Chamber of Commerce is still trying to harm Muscatine and keep business away?

Do you know Howard Bartlett is one of the members doing that very thing?

Do you know it will all be exposed soon and end Muscatine's interest in Bartlett's and the Bankers' Chamber of Commerce?

Well, you know all those things and if Norman Baker is elected Governor this November—the man you should vote for—you will see the fur fly and Iowa put back on a good sound foundation by a man who knows how to do things, and whose past activities prove it.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Dear Editor:

Does the average voter ever stop to think things over? Why am I a Republican, Democrat, etc? What is the difference between the two? Is there any? Of course they promise a lot in their platforms. Look back a few years and see how much of it is true.

As long as the common folks vote for the capitalistic form of government, how can they expect relief one way or the other? It's only common sense and how TRUE it is. If the farmers, laborers and workers of every description in offices and stores would combine their voting power for the Farmer-Labor Platform, more laws could be passed, pressure used in different ways to use economy in many forms and ways in different branches in the affairs of state government. The Capitalistic class does not seem to know the value of a dollar any more. Why do so many big cities go bankrupt. State and counties also can't meet expenses. A child's mind can see something is wrong somewhere. TAX MORE THINGS, SO THEY SPEND MORE MONEY. Politicians are behind the guns. They work so nicely under cover, the common masses never realize it.

But no, human nature is not set up that way. They like to ape the big fellow, even if they get no benefit from it. Just take women's fashions. When a millionaire's wife wears so and so, the common folks take it up and it becomes the latest rage, often far beyond certain person's means.

Is there any difference in voting. The common masses vote for the capitalistic leaders and the only thing they usually get out of it is a high-minded thought for the time being, and a hope of satisfaction of what nice things the future may bring. Only later on you are only told a nice SANTA CLAUS story. Oh well, how can

you blame the human race? They are made to believe in Santa Claus stories from the time they learn to talk.

The common masses outnumber the capitalistic few by the millions, they have the same thinking power in economy, the better leaders if they were only given a chance by the voting power of their own kind to get in office. THEY WOULD NOT PUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IN A WORSE SHAPE THAT WE ARE IN TODAY. WHY SHOULD NOT EVERY HUMAN BEING HAVE A CHANCE TO BETTER HIS CONDITION TO HAVE A LIVING WAGE, AND COST OF PRODUCTION THE SHORT TIME WE ARE ON THIS EARTH. The common masses follow the capitalistic class in voting him into power, so that is what we have now. ARE YOU SATISFIED?

When certain magazines print it black and white this big Gun gave so many hundred thousands to that party as expenses BOUGHT FAVORS OF COURSE. Later that same present brings him back double the amount he gave. That's politics. We call that a form of government, it's all right, it's being done all the time. When huge sums are spent to bring the now two main existing party platforms into office, it's either one or the other. You Farmer-Labor voters, Socialists, Independents or others haven't some big gun to play Santa Claus to you, so the press does not give you the publicity and power to let the people know what is good for them. Common masses follow the most noise. THEY WOULD NOT SEE IT THAT WAY, NO MATTER HOW PLAIN IT WAS SHOWN TO THEM. Common masses vote for your own kind, they know your wants and troubles from A to Z. It's not necessary to vote a straight ticket. Many women and men talk to

their neighbors on the Farmer-Labor Platform, even railroadmen now realize they want to side with this party. The big railroad companies can't make ends meet just like the farmers. One farmer is no better off than the other, no matter to what organization or party he belongs to at present. A short to-the-point, honest, truthful campaign among the Farmer-Labor class ought to win over more than spending huge sums by the big parties. LOOK AT THE PAST AND JUDGE THESE PARTIES IN THE FUTURE.
Hattie Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa.

Dear Editor:

A London paper recently pictured the depression hitting Crusoe and Friday, on their island. Condensed, the story was somewhat like this:

"Friday," said Crusoe, "You've made such a big crop I must lay you off."

"I don't understand, Master."

"Why, you've raised grain for two years, fixed me goatskins for a lifetime and put my house in excellent shape. You'll have to shift for yourself awhile."

"All right, Master. I'll put in a bit of crop for myself and fish some."

"But you see, Friday, this is my island and I can't let you work or fish unless you can pay me in things I need, and I don't need a thing, with all that crop and smoked fish on hand."

Friday was beginning to look worried. "I suppose," he said, "I might swim over to that rock and fish from there."

"I'm sorry, Friday, but you see my riparian rights take in all those rocks."

"What can I do, then, Master?"

"God knows! I've always been strong for rugged individualism. All economists and preachers tell you that we develop through adversity. You'll have to get along without me and work out your own problems, Friday."

"But it looks as though I'd have to starve. Or would you rather I'd swim out beyond your riparian rights and drown my-

self?"

"No, Friday, it's wicked to think anything like that. Besides I shall need you again when this overproduction is over. If you find you can't possibly get along by yourself and the worst comes, I'll try to think up some little job for you occasionally. And there's often a bit left over after I eat and the dog and cat and parrot have a good feed, so you might have that. So cheer up! That flying machine that went over yesterday dropped this newspaper in my yard. It's the Standard Standpatter, from the United States, the richest and most Christian country in the world. I'll read you some of the headlines—just what we need in a depression like this. Here's 'All's Well With the World,' and 'Depression Merely a State of Mind,'—that's a leading editorial. Then here's 'Menace of Socialism,'—'Our System Fundamentally Sound,'—'All the World Needs is More Faith,'—'Prosperity Around the Corner,' and 'Cheer-up Campaign Needed.' Come round whenever you get real down in the mouth, Friday, and I'll read some of these to you."

Friday bowed himself out and walked down to the beach. After awhile he swam over to the farthest rock, and resting there, looked off to see, wishing there might be just one rock beyond his master's riparian rights.

J. C. C.,
Brooksville, Fla.

Gentlemen:

I inclose a one dollar bill for which kindly renew my subscription for the Mid-West Free Press for six months.

Very truly yours,
Geo. P. Hallowell,
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find one dollar for six months subscription for your paper. I did not know when my time expired. I missed last week's edition. If you have one for last week I wish you would send me one. I do not like to miss any. I see in your paper

that Baker is out for Governor and Henry Field for Senator. If the people of Iowa do not elect those two men they better quit growling about hard times.

P. J. Deege,
Liberty, Ill.

Mr. Editor:

Why is it that the powers that be will spend thousands of dollars for bullets and tear gas and will not spend a dollar for food? It would seem that it would be much more appropriate for a so-called Christian nation as ours to feed the hungry and starving than to shoot them down, while Congress appropriates millions for big corporations.

Yours,
E. S. Hand,
Tama, Iowa

Dear Sir:

Please find two dollars for which send Free Press for another year.

It is sure fine.

Yours truly,
F. G. Haylock,
Maquoketa, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find one dollar for which please send me your paper for six months.

Lafe Stout,
West Chester, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 408 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa. Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1930, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$3.00; half year, \$1.50 in first and second issues. Outside first and second issues, \$3.00 yearly. \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.

General Features and Hints for Women

Philadelphia's Champion Jelly Maker

Meet Mrs. Sophie Exley, champion jelly maker of Philadelphia. In a contest sponsored by a Philadelphia newspaper—one of a series of such competitions which is sweeping the country this summer just as mah jong did a few years back—Mrs. Exley was judged the town's best exponent of "grandmother's art."

Mrs. Exley, who lives at 435 Arlington Street, is a jelly maker of twenty years' experience, yet her husband had to persuade her to enter the contest.

"You've been making fine jellies for twenty years," he said, "and you might win something."

She did. A check for the first prize against scores of other first-rate jelly makers. The flavor of Mrs. Exley's jellies, in the opinion of the judges, was closer to the real, fresh fruit flavor than that of any other of the entrants. Mrs. Exley gave all the credit for the flavor to the bottled fruit pectin she used, and which cut the boiling time to a few seconds, thus capturing the fruit flavor, before it all went up in steam.

When she was given the check for the first prize, Mrs. Exley said:

"Well, this is certainly a welcome surprise! My husband has been out of employment for months. You can just bet this won't be spent foolishly. But just as important as the money to me is the fact that I discovered you can make even strawberry and cherry jelly. I'd never tried them before."

Twenty-seven other Philadelphia jelly makers were given prizes by The Record, which ran the contest.

Here is Mrs. Exley's recipe for



MRS. SOPHIE EXLEY

peach jelly:

Ripe Peach Jelly

3 cups (1½ lbs.) juice
6½ cups (2¾ lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, remove pits from about 3½ pounds peaches. Do not peel. Crush peaches thoroughly. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 5 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about nine 8-ounce glasses.

MANY VEGETABLE BARGAINS FOUND

From now on through the summer fresh garden produce will be found in plentiful supply in almost every community. The long-distance shipping season for many of the fruits and vegetables is over, the home-grown product is coming in.

That means to the housewife especially to the housewife who must run her table on meager funds—an opportunity to provide her family with more and at the same time cheaper fresh vegetables, probably, than she has been able to buy for many years.

Tomatoes, snap beans, onions, potatoes, beets, carrots, sweet corn, egg plant—in vegetable crops no part of the country is "off" this year. All sections are producing and the home-grown supply is large. It is large because the yield is normal, and because there are more home gardens this year than usual.

Potatoes Cheap Now

Potatoes are cheap. There have been plenty of old potatoes, and a plentiful yield is now coming from all the mid-summer potato-producing areas. This means that one of the almost daily necessities of life will be plentiful. They cost now as little as 1 or 2 cents a pound in some localities.

The onion crop, which last year fell unusually short, is plentiful this year, and the prices already dropped to 3 or 4 cents instead of the 10 to 12 cents of last winter and early spring.

Tomatoes, delicious homegrown tomatoes, ripened on the vine, important food for babies as well as for the other members of the family, are coming to local markets in great abundance and at prices as low or lower than 4 to 7 cents a pound. Tomatoes are considered cheap at a dollar a bushel or less, and many localities will doubtless see low prices. To the housewife who buys them in quantity for table use, the best buy is the basket in which there are tomatoes in varying stages of ripening, the ripest to be used first, the others as they reach the proper stage.

Watermelons Nutritious

Then watermelons. Abundant, cheap, refreshing, and nutritious. Yes, nutritious. It has been found, in recent years, that the juicy red melon pulp contains a good supply of two of the most important vitamins, A and C. Thus, when oranges and grapefruits are out of season, watermelons may be used to supply some part of the family's vitamin requirements. And watermelon rind, of course, must not be overlooked. Though not eaten raw, and not remarkable for its nutrients, it comes into its own popularity when made into the delicious preserves and sweet pickle which liven up many a winter meal.

Watch your local markets for vegetable bargains. From now on is the time.

SOLVING THE HAT PROBLEM

Hats with brims are here again and it does not do them good to lay them flat on a shelf, as the rim then straightens out and loses its shape. Try covering cereal boxes with tissue paper and using each round box as a hat holder. Looks just like a hat store and works out as well.

CAN BE USED AGAIN

If you have a quantity of gasoline left over after you have cleaned a garment and it is a bit dirty, pour it through filter paper and put back in the can for future cleaning. The dirt will stay in the paper and leave your gas quite clean enough for further use.

add the water and continue the beating until the mixture is very thick and light. Sift the dry ingredients together, and fold them into the egg and sugar mixture. Then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and add the flavoring. Bake in a thin sheet in a moderate oven (325°F) from 30 to 45 minutes.

How Does Jackie Cooper Keep His Pep?



JACKIE COOPER

"You may put a child at the table, but you cannot make him eat," is an old-fashioned saying which no longer holds true. Time was when parents resorted to every trick in their power to persuade children to eat what was best for them, but today, although children are the same, there are new ways to coax them to eat, and enjoy health-giving foods.

Salads, which strangely enough used to be considered only food for grown-ups, have been adopted by Young America. Jackie Cooper, that lovable young lad who portrays children's roles for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, started the vogue. In case you don't know it, Jackie is a hard-working youngster who at a tender age is finding it possible to support himself, and, incidentally, to lay aside a little for that inevitable

rainy day.

Jackie has to keep in good trim to play in all the movies they find for him in Hollywood every year. Naturally, he doesn't have to be told by his mother or father that he must keep fit as a fiddle.

Like all children, Jackie prefers the foods which are easy to take, "a little of this, a little of that," but he's awfully curious about food other people eat. He noticed, for one thing, that his mother and father were always eating salads topped with double-whipped mayonnaise, evidently liking them. He also thought salads were very cool and pretty to look at.

Jackie asked his parents if he could have a salad or two during the day, and was greeted with a surprised look and a willing answer. It was all right with them.

More Pep From Salads

Jackie tried salads, and liked them, especially when they were served with double-whipped mayonnaise. He explains his new-found favorite food very simply. Where a woman would say she eats salads for vitamins and to retain her slender figure, Jackie likes them because they give him a lot more strength, and feels peppier than he has for some time.

Jackie Cooper Chicken Salad

1½ cups cooked chicken, diced
1 cup celery, diced
½ cup pineapple, diced
¾ cup double-whipped mayonnaise

8 ripe olives

Toss chicken, celery, and pineapple lightly together. Chill. Before serving add double-whipped mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce and garnish with olives and additional double-whipped mayonnaise. If desired, decorate with narrow strips of green and red pepper. Serves 8.

Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

In summer, folk's appetite sometimes is faded. So use all your tricks and it will not be faded. They'll stand for hot days and a lot of abuses. If they get some ice-cream, and sometimes some mousses.

Of all the delightful memories of childhood days, none is more vivid than the occasions when we made ice-cream. There was great rivalry over who was to turn the freezer—so much rivalry that we had to take turns. And oh, the squeals of delight when at last the dasher was pulled out. Then, indeed our mouths did water.

Children haven't changed a bit, and their chief interest in a meal is still "What are we going to have for dessert?" If the answer is ice-cream, what wriggles of delight there are. Frozen desserts are universally popular with grown-ups as well as with the children, and there are many delightful kinds that you can make yourself if you want to spare the time.

The electric refrigerator has brought into vogue ice-cream and mousses which can be made without stirring. A fairly rich mixture must be used in these—heavy cream and whites of eggs, with lots of air beaten into them. This is necessary in order to have a smooth texture after freezing. These same mousses can be packed down in ice and salt, and frozen satisfactorily. Use three parts of crushed ice to one of salt. Bury your mold in the ice and salt, and let stand for several hours. The length of time required for freezing will, of course, depend on the size of the mold.

Vanilla Mousse

1 cup whipping cream
1 cup thin cream
2 tablespoons gelatin
6 tablespoons sugar
2 egg whites
½ teaspoon vanilla
Pinch of salt

Soak the gelatin in a little of the thin cream. Beat the rest, and pour on the gelatin. Add sugar, stir until dissolved, let cool. When this mixture has thickened slightly, beat it so as to incorporate well.

ate air. Whip the rich cream and egg whites. Fold them into the first mixture. Add vanilla. Pour into a tray or mold and freeze.

This mousse is delicious served with fresh strawberries, raspberries, or peaches.

For something different and unusual, try

Coffee Mousse

Use same recipe as for vanilla mousse, except substitute ½ cup fresh strong coffee for the ½ cup of thin cream.

Coffee is the most popular beverage in the United States, but the use of coffee as flavoring is known to few. A teaspoonful of it in chocolate icing, or a couple of tablespoons of it in a glass of sweetened milk gives a dash of the new and unusual to stereotyped things.

Rich cakes and thick icings delight us in cold weather, but, somehow, in July or August they lose their appeal. A pleasing dessert is made by combining ice-cream and sponge-cake into a sandwich. It is dainty, but at the same time substantial enough to use as refreshment for an informal afternoon or evening affair.

Ice-Cream Sandwich

Take a sponge cake (recipe below), twice the size of a brick of ice-cream, or of the tray in your mechanical refrigerator if you are making your own ice-cream. Place a layer of the cake just the size of the ice-cream mold in a platter, lay the mold of ice-cream on the cake, and add the second layer of cake. If brick ice-cream is used, it would have to be sliced in two horizontally—lengthwise. Serve the ice-cream sandwich with chocolate, butterscotch, or fresh fruit sauce.

Sponge Cake for Ice-Cream Sandwich

4 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sifted soft wheat flour
3 tablespoons cold water
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon lemon juice
Separate the egg yolks from the whites, and beat the yolks, gradually beat in the sugar,

OUR READERS' COOKING

Fricassee Chicken With Dumplings

Dress the fowl and cut it into pieces for serving. Roll each piece in flour and brown in hot fat. Browning the chicken before cooking helps retain and develop the flavor. After the pieces are browned, simmer until tender in enough water to cover. When it is done, take the chicken out and cook dumplings in the gravy. Serve the chicken in the center of a platter, with the dumplings around the edge. Pour the gravy over the chicken. Dumplings—1 cup flour, 2 1-3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 5½ tablespoons milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat the eggs well, add the milk, and mix with the dry ingredients. Drop by small spoonfuls into the chicken gravy. Cover tightly and cook for 15 minutes. The top must not be removed while the dumplings are cooking. —Mrs. I. S., Muscatine, Iowa.

Baked Peaches

1 can of peaches—arrange them on baking dish with hollow side up. Then add one-half teaspoon of melted butter and one teaspoon of maple sugar to each half. Sprinkle ground cinnamon and sugar over all and put in hot oven for a few minutes. Remove and serve with cream and cake crumbs, as much as desired. —Mrs. Frank Talbert, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Canned Corn

12 pints corn cut from cob. Add one pint of salt, cook well together and seal. Soak before using as it will be salty. —Mrs. J. J., St. Louis, Missouri.

German Doughnuts

Scald one pint of milk, pour hot over one pint of flour and beat till smooth. Add one-half teaspoon salt and let cool. Add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoon flavoring, one-half cup

sugar and the beaten egg whites, and enough additional flour to make a soft dough. Roll, cut and fry. —Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Ia.

Triple Salad

3 medium sized cucumbers
3 medium sized tomatoes
1 white onion

Prepare cucumbers by dicing and soaking in salt water. Then dice tomatoes and onions. Drain cucumbers and put all together into a dish, add salt to taste. Put either vinegar or mayonnaise on top and serve on lettuce leaf. —Mrs. H. H., Keokuk, Iowa.

Southern Baked Ham

Get a slice of ham about two inches thick—put ham in baking dish, add 1 cup brown sugar, stick in a few cloves and cover with water. Let simmer to a syrup, then put in one cup or more of milk, using about three cups of milk in all and bake in oven. —Mrs. Schmidt, Dubuque, Iowa.

Cooked Cabbage

1 head of cabbage sliced
½ cup water
Butter the size of an egg
Salt and pepper to taste
Let boil until done.

Dissolve 3 tablespoons sugar in ½ cup vinegar and mix with the cabbage when ready to serve. —Ella Kaufmann, Hazelton, Iowa.

INK STAINS

If you are the sort of penman who usually finishes with inky fingers you will be glad to know that the stains will come off immediately if rubbed with a cloth dampened with household ammonia. Rinse in clear water following the application.

SWELTERING NIGHTS

If the night is very warm and there seems to be no air stirring in the bedroom, wring a sheet out of cold water and hang it before the bedroom window. It will freshen the atmosphere wonderfully.

STRIKING AN ECONOMIC BALANCE

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

In this issue we are presenting another plan for relief of the economic depression, brought about primarily by the greed and ambition of J. P. Morgan and Andrew Mellon to be the world's first billionaires.

This plan is written by an ordinary American citizen who is out of work and who has done much more thinking on a park bench than on a work bench.

Mr. Hoover's plan, in brief, is to issue government bonds and loan the money to deserving industries (not the huge and dishonest monopolies which have sprung up in defiance of the Federal antitrust acts) and require that everyone who can work be employed, on time allocations if necessary.

The more people who are employed, the greater becomes the buying power of the nation. The greater the buying power the greater the consumption of goods. The greater the consumption the more work. The more work the less unemployment.

By IRA HOOVER

For the first few months of the present industrial depression, with its accompanying siege of unemployment, I was firmly convinced that an adequate remedy would be found in compulsory industrial insurance, and few kindred measures that were, and still are, receiving attention.

For fully a year the unemployment situation failed to suggest the basic and complicated difficulties that have since become manifest. I was, therefore, serene in the belief that American genius, and resourcefulness, and driving power, and contempt for obstacles would soon weather the storm of industrial stagnation and and starving millions, and restore the almost boundless prosperity that once had been peculiar to the American Nation.

But it is becoming more and more evident that the situation has gotten beyond any semblance of control, and that we are rapidly, and unmistakably, drifting toward economic chaos, if not violent revolution. My hope is industrial insurance, and kindred measures, was based on a belief that no period of industrial depression would last for more than a year, or two years, at the most.

It now seems manifest, however, that, while industrial insurance would be salutary and corrective to an extent, it would in extended application, tend to aggravate and augment, rather than assuage and rectify, the deep-seated causes of industrial depression.

Whatever need there is for industrial insurance, and whatever application is made of such insurance, would represent just that much decline in national purchasing power, just that much evidence of increasing poverty. Because of these facts, it is manifest that no system of industrial insurance could survive any lengthy period of industrial depression. Extended beyond a few brief months, the premiums on such insurance would become exhausted, and thenceforth the nominally insured worker would simply be a pauper, dependent upon the dole for every morsel that entered his mouth.

And the longer such doles continued the less ability would the State, or industry, or philanthropy have to pay them, and the more would be reduced the consuming possibilities of the recipients. This is true because the resources of the State, or industry, or philanthropy, would be progressively reduced by continuing thus to disburse money without any reciprocal returns; while the consuming power of labor would be steadily diminished by being prevented, through enforced idleness, from increasing, or sustaining, its purchasing power.

Manifestly, industry could not, if it would, continue indefinitely to contribute to the support of men from whom it was receiving no service in return. Neither could State governments, nor the national government, do so, because the chief source of income to these governments are the taxes they derive, directly or indirectly, from the masses of citizens, of whom labor represents the most important part.

Philanthropists, real and assumed, have clearly shown that there is a decided limit to which they are willing to go (or can go, for that matter), to sustain men in idleness, regardless of their reasons for being idle. In other words, when countless millions of potential consumers are reduced to a state of abject pauperism, they become an increasing drain upon the resources of every agency that is taxed for their existence, getting everything from society, and giving nothing in return.

Moreover, we are constantly reminded that most men do not want charity; they want work. This is highly complimentary to American manhood. But is industry expected indefinitely to flood the country with products for which there is no market, for the sheer sake of saving the pride of labor with work, instead of doles? The very proposition seems pre-

posterous.

But why is there such a limited demand for products? It is because there is such wide-spread unemployment? And why is there such wide-spread unemployment? Aside from the fact that men are constantly being displaced by labor-saving machinery, it is because there is such a limited demand for products.

Thus we have a vicious circle. There is a limited demand for products because labor (the greatest potential consumer), is unemployed; and labor is unemployed because there is no adequate demands for products.

This, as I see it, is the crux of the entire problem of unemployment and industrial depression in this country today. And it cannot be solved, or even assuaged by extending or perpetuating the dole, or by reducing or increasing wages, per se. Neither can the situation be remedied by spending billions of dollars on public improvements for which there is no particular need, and which would afford little, or no returns on the money thus expended.

How any reasoning person can assume that untold millions of potential consumers, on whom the prosperity of this country very largely depends, could, by some legerdemain of charity, or industrial insurance, or workmen's compensations, or old age pensions, or national employment agencies (all worthy enough in themselves, perhaps), suddenly be made to regain their purchasing power, and bring peace and prosperity to a poverty-stricken nation, is a nut too hard for me to crack.

For all this, the situation need not be regarded as hopeless. There is a method by which every worker could soon be employed, every essential wheel of industry set in motion, and a greater and more evenly distributed degree of prosperity brought to the country than it has known in years. And all this could be done at less actual cost in money, in personal restrictions and in social upheavals than, perhaps, in any other conceivable manner.

And yet this is the one remedy from which the more favored of society are most likely to recoil. But what is this magic remedy that would so suddenly turn industrial decadence into industrial life, and the gloom of depression into hope and peace? It is nothing more nor less than giving immediate employment to every citizen who is willing and able to work. Nor do I mean by this a mere reduction in wages, in order that two men could be employed at the present pay of one.

What industry needs, and what it must have, if our present economic system is to survive; is greater and more evenly-distributed purchasing power; a broader opportunity for every consumer to obtain all of the necessities, and some of the luxuries, of life. Manifestly, consumption cannot be enhanced by merely extending the present purchasing power to a larger number of individuals.

The power of consumption can be increased only by placing in the hands of the masses a larger volume of money. And this can be done only by maintaining substantially the same, or even higher, wages that now exist, and at the same time giving employment to every idle worker.

But how can all workers be given jobs, when machinery now seems capable of meeting every demand of consumption without absorbing the normal supply of labor? The salvation of society, and of mechanical industry itself, demands that the days and hours of employment be so curtailed as to make a place for every individual who is willing and able to work, even though these periods be reduced to five, four, or even three days a week, and to six hours, or less, a day, a sliding scale of such periods being, perhaps, the wisest permanent system.

If machinery has made it possible for industry to so dispense with labor as to require but a fraction of the available supply at the prevailing days a week and hours a day, then it would seem to be not only socially just, but economically sound, for it to so adjust the wages and hours of labor as to give all men a chance to work, and add to the sum total of human happiness by enjoying the just fruits of their labor.

It seems to me that the fatal mistake of industry has been (and still is), to retain virtually all the profits accruing from reduced costs of production, instead of freely sharing it with their employees, in the form of increased pay and shorter working days and weeks. The results have been as sure and certain as the inexorable sequence of cause and effect.

The comparatively few men who are needed to man the machine-controlled industries are unable to consume the full products of their labor; while the millions who are not needed cannot consume them, because their purchasing power has been destroyed by enforced idleness. Reducing the days and hours of work, while

maintaining substantially the same scale of wages, manifestly would make room for idle workers, create a demand for surplus products, and have a decided tendency to stabilize industry.

But there has always been one great objection to shorter working periods, to the effect that they would leave labor too much time for questionable activities. This argument has been advanced in opposition to every reduction in the hours of labor that ever was made. And it possibly would be urged more than ever against any further reduction in working time during the present depression.

It is, of course, true that some, possibly many, workers would make foolish use of any additional leisure that came to them through a further reduction in the days and hours of labor. But it would seem to be the acme of presumption, and contempt for personal rights, to deny the boon of reasonable leisure to all workers, for fear it might be abused by some workers.

There at least seems to be no legitimate reason for assuming that the average worker would use his leisure with less benefit to himself and to humanity than is done by the average American of much greater leisure. Speaking as one who has been either a wage or a salary worker during the greater part of his adult life, I feel safe in saying that, for the average worker, nothing could add more to his health of body, peace of mind, and sheer joy of living than greater leisure to spend, enjoy and profit by the money for which he toils.

But perhaps the deepest and most subtle objection to shorter hours and better pay for labor is a settled conviction on the part of many that an element of society should, in the very nature of things, always be kept in the twilight zones between working and sleeping, on the one hand, and the bare necessities of existence and downright pauperism, on the other.

Such persons view, with equanimity, if not hearty approval, the incessant pyramiding of scores upon scores of individual fortunes, for which a thousand generations could find no legitimate use, with the consequent time for relaxation and pleasure that such wealth affords. Yet these same persons shudder with apprehension at any suggestion that these solons of wealth so share it with the workers who make it possible as to render their lives more worth the living.

To my mind, however, so great are the resources of this country, and so tremendous would be the powers of consumption under just wage and working conditions, that commerce and industry would still receive all the profits they could reasonably expect, while their concerns would be immeasurably more secure and stable by being manned by workers who were content, prosperous and happy in exact proportion to their individual capacities to be so.

Nor do I see any reason why this system of reducing working time, without materially reducing pay, could not be inaugurated, in fact, could not be initiated, by the federal government, and by State and municipal governments, subject, of course, to whatever limitations specific cases and conditions might demand.

For example, the United States Post Office Department reported a deficit of more than \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1931. The immediate response of a prominent United States Senator was a proposition that the salaries of all postal employees be reduced twenty-five per cent. If, instead of such a reduction, he would institute a reduction in the working time of postal employees, without a reduction of their salaries, the additional workers thus made necessary would add that much more to the national consuming power, and increase the volume of postal receipts in proportion.

Such increased postal receipts, coupled with like results from kindred procedures, would tend to offset, if they did not obliterate, these postal deficits, which are largely due to industrial depression. The same principle would apply to almost every other branch of labor and industry. In following this course, industry merely would be substituting the principle of larger scales and smaller profits for the former policy of smaller sales and larger profits, or, as the tendency now is, for no sales and no profits.

And yet some large industries, notably the Kellogg Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, after giving this system a thorough test, report higher efficiency, larger outputs and bigger profits on a five day and a six hour day, with no reduction in wages, than they ever had before.

It would seem pertinent at this juncture to go more comprehensively into the methods by which it is contended that the days and hours of labor could be so reduced as to make a place for every citizen who is willing and able to work. Admittedly, this is a far more complex and difficult proposition now than it would have been before industry was ham-strung

and wealth laid waste.

Had industry, taken this constructive step at the beginning of this trouble, it could, of its own strength, have arrested the depression, kept labor employed, increased production and consumption, averted pauperism, with its concomitant horrors, and saved itself and the country countless billions of dollars.

But that opportunity has vanished. Industry is now so prone, personal fortunes so depleted, and national purchasing power so curtailed that ending unemployment and industrial depression is becoming an increasingly colossal and difficult problem.

Certain it is that no plan yet suggested has promised other than the most transitory and uncertain relief. At another point in this discussion I stressed the futility of expending billions of dollars on public works that are not more than remotely related to stable industry; which would afford almost no returns upon the money thus expended, and which would be wholly transitory in effect, for the sheer sake of providing men with work, instead of charity.

The very thought back of this wide-spread demand for "made" work suggests the remedy for the entire problem of unemployment and industrial depression. That remedy is for State and Nation to, instead of dumping billions of dollars into needless and superfluous public works, which will become closed chapters to labor as soon as they are completed, advance that money directly to stable industries.

This would enable them to so reduce their days and hours of labor as greatly to increase their working forces, which, in turn, would increase demand, production and consumption, and thus automatically revive industry and end depression.

But the question arises as to how State and Nation could raise the tremendous sums that would be necessary to enable industry thus to make room for all surplus labor. Every form of taxation is definitely out of the question, because it has been clearly demonstrated that the very suggestion of increased taxes simply adds to the depression.

It seems almost superfluous to interject that all efforts to balance the National budget, or to do aught else that merely aggravates conditions, should be suspended till the country somewhat recovers its economic equilibrium. The only logical, and the only workable course to pursue is for the National Government, and such States as are able to do so, to issue Prosperity Bonds, and lend the money thus obtained to selected key and stable industries, with the specific proviso that they so reduce their days and hours of labor, without materially reducing pay, as substantially to increase their number of workers.

This money should be advanced to business and industry upon easy terms, with the distinct understanding that it is to be repaid as promptly as increased demands and outputs will permit.

When America entered the World War, little was lost in flooding the country with Liberty Bonds. The situation now facing the country is a greater menace to every man, woman and child than would be a dozen world wars. Surely the need is as great for financing economic recovery at home as it was for financing a project of carnage and destruction abroad.

While it seems plain that this plan would almost immediately, and permanently, end unemployment and industrial depression, it could not, in the very nature of things, immediately put all labor on an equal footing, either in pay or in working time. The development of labor unions in this country represents something of a counterpart of this present problem of labor.

The wages and working conditions of unorganized labor always have lagged behind those of organized labor. But the high standards set by organized labor have, without the remotest semblance of disaster to commerce or industry, tended to raise all labor to vastly higher levels. Reducing working time, and sustaining wages in major industries would likewise tend to raise all labor to higher levels, though it could not place all labor on a par.

I have already admitted that this remedy may not appeal to those who would rather see the wealth of this nation limited to a few individuals, where it will do but little good, or no good at all, than for it to be more equitably distributed to the masses on whose well-being it actually depends.

Such persons may, if they will, continue to hedge, and mark time, and dodge the issue, and hope against hope, and pin their faith to doles, or to job insurance, or to old age pensions, or to workmen's compensation, or to Federal coddling of corporate wealth, or to schemes for emergency employment, or to any other expediency, in the hope of evading the one

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OUR ARMY---WHAT IT ACTUALLY IS

From Plain Talk Magazine
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By GEO. K. SHULER

Somewhat or other one of the strangest characteristics of human nature is the ever ready facility to forget. To be ungrateful and to refrain from an over-indulgence in the act of gratitude is something that none of us have to go very far in order to find.

When we discover ourselves in a serious predicament and our need is great we shower the most superlative praises on, and surrender our most valuable possessions to, those who have delivered us from danger and played the part of benefactor.

No sooner is the danger over, however, and we return to a normal and peaceful pursuit of our interests than our memory becomes completely obliterated regarding these erstwhile friends in need. We completely forget the palsied fear we trembled under and we continue to ignore the facts of the past as though they had never been. Such, unfortunately, has been the policy of our government and of our people towards a section of American life that has indubitably proved itself to be one of the most loyal, devoted, dependable and capable of forces when the cry for help was echoed all over the land. We have reference to the United States Army.

It was only an insignificantly short time ago that the slogan, "Nothing is too good for them," was broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country. Our soldier boys were departing for distant shores and leaving homes, sweethearts and friends behind. No one knew whether any of these men would ever come back after plunging into the gory fields in order to do battle for the Stars and Stripes and everything they stood for.

Our country, our homes, our hallowed principles of democracy, liberty and brotherhood were in jeopardy. We were in dire need of protection and our army, together with the other branches of national defense, responded in a fashion that proved it tried and true to tradition; the unwelcome challenge of blood was accepted and the United States Army once again won itself imperishable laurels of bravery and achievement in facing the foe.

"Nothing is too good for them," declared our government in 1917 but now in 1932, only fifteen years later, our legislators are playing a completely different tune. All we read about regarding our army is crying proof of a deliberate policy to enervate and strip it to the bone.

The cutting of pay, lowering of appropriations, shortening of rations, etc., is the attitude today of an ungrateful government and people to an arm of the national defense that has proved itself our country's benefactor on more than one occasion.

What greater testimonial to bravery, efficiency and loyalty have we than in the successful effort at establishing our independence that was made by the ragged and hungry band of Continentals in 1776? They froze to death at Trenton, died of heat at Monmouth, suffered and starved at Valley Forge, withered and died from vermin and disease in enemy prison ships and emptied themselves of their life's blood on many a gory battlefield so that a nation may be founded and a people freed.

Again during the War of 1812, the innumerable Indian campaigns and in the war with Mexico our army was the chief weapon both of defense and offense. It was the Army that made possible the pushing westward of the borders of civilization, that protected outlying settlers' and traders' homes and posts from the hostile savages, that added an empire of land through the acquisition of practically the entire Southwest from Mexico and that caused the authority and power of the United States of America to be feared and respected all over.

And was all this established free of cost? Not at all. We had to go out and prove to the peoples of the earth, regardless of their size and strength, that Uncle Sam was a power not to be fooled with and that his forces of defense packed a wallop that wasn't to be scoffed at. We proved it but the proof had to be written in blood. Entire regiments of our armies were routed and wiped out by the Indians, as in the case of General Arthur St. Clair in 1791 and General Custer at the Little Big Horn almost a century afterwards.

Neither was the war with England in 1812 nor that with Mexico thirty some years afterward, a kindergarten picnic. Andrew Jackson at New Orleans waded knee-deep in blood and Generals Taylor and Winfield Scott accomplished marvels in military maneuver at Buena Vista and Chapultepec. The winning of a continent, first from the foreigner and eventually from the aborigine, is a task the achievement of which is pock marked here and there with the bitterness of defeat, disease and death.

But the Continent—shall we say two Continents—was won. And what force,

what power in American life, contributed immensely and made possible this vast expansion of our country from coast to coast? The United States Army without a doubt.

Then came the "Second American Revolution," as one historian has named it, or as it is popularly referred to, the "War between the States." And in this instance of fratricidal strife the United States government deserves plenty of censure and blame for the shortsighted and narrow minded policies that it had adopted towards the army. Had the United States army then been at least reasonably prepared the entire matter of Southern secession could most likely have been crushed in less than three months.

But the United States government was not prepared. The result was that it took more than four years of the most frightful butchery, the most profuse blood-letting and desperate struggle on the part of our people in order to save the Union.

The Union was saved but at what a cost in life, limb, property and good will! And to think that all this could no doubt have been avoided had our legislators assumed at least a reasonable policy in properly providing for the strength and stamina of an army.

At any rate that wasn't done and the military prowess of the American people had ample opportunity to display itself. What more brilliant names in the halls of military fame can the Anglo-Saxon peoples point to than those of George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and numerous others?

Has it not been discussed in authoritative places that Lee and Jackson were the greatest military master minds that the Anglo-Saxon race has produced? And was it not Von Moltke the elder who declared that Nathan Bedford Forrest, of rebel fame, was the most brilliant cavalry leader the world has even known?

In the brief century and a half of our independent existence the army has established a record for itself that may well be set up as a goal for other nations to emulate and attain. What peoples ever surpassed the brilliance and daring that our forefathers have immortalized on such fields of glory as Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Antietam, Gettysburg, San Juan Hill, and as a good many of our brothers and fathers and friends living today have established on such battlefields of France as Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Amiens and many other places?

In this short period of our independence we have developed from a small, handful of colonials and dependents to our present estate, namely, the most powerful nation on the surface of the globe. Our flag has been unfurled to the breeze of practically every clime and today flutters to the four winds as an emblem of protection and hope to peoples of lesser development and intelligence than ourselves. And what power in American life has been predominantly influential in making this mammoth position of the United States of America possible? The United States Army, of course.

But now that we have achieved this position what are we to do? Allow ourselves to slip back? Shall we set at naught the glory that our army has created for itself and for the people of our country? Is our government so mercenary in doling out its dollars that even the brilliant traditions of the past must be put in jeopardy?

Surely we hope not, but let us pause and take serious cognizance of the niggardly attitude of our government towards that important arm of our defense, the Army. The "National Defense Act" as amended to March 4, 1929 calls for a standing army, including all its various branches, as "not to exceed two hundred and eighty thousand" men. Considering the vast area that our country covers and also taking into consideration such far flung territories and dependencies as Alaska, the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, etc., not to mention the spheres of interest that we have in such different parts of the world as China, South and Central America, the Pacific Islands etc., the Congressional stipulation of two hundred and eighty thousand men cannot, in good reason and sound judgment, be regarded as any too powerful a provision.

But since the enactment of this piece of none too generous legislation what has happened? Has our army attained 'at least the limits set by a purse-tight government which that unit is required, at a moment's notice, to be ready to defend? Not at all. In 1921 Congress passed an act permitting the army to be reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand men and a year later, lasting up to 1926, the total number of enlisted men "was annually fixed at one hundred and twenty-five thousand." Since that date an increase has been made in the air service division due to the greater importance of aviation as a means of defense.

The situation today, however, regarding

the army is literally intolerable. In the face of the utmost chaos and confusion that the world was ever plunged in, with billions in money owing to us by nations who are none too disposed to remit, while occupying a position of the greatest economic power ever known to man with the consequent jealousy, envy and hate of weaker and poorer neighbors, in the face of all that, we say—the military power of the United States of America stands represented by the overwhelming amount of something like one hundred and nineteen thousand men. Were the situation less serious and the potentialities ahead likely to be less tragic one would surely be inclined to laughter.

And not only is that the situation today but what makes things still worse is the fact that our government gives us little hope for anticipating an improvement of these serious defects in our national defense. On the contrary, according to the latest available appropriation statistics our army is to be mercilessly cut down still further; this step being taken in an alleged conformity with a program of economy.

Not that anyone is in favor of extravagance or the wanton squandering of money. Under certain conditions it is a good thing, many times in fact is a necessary thing, that we practice economy. And that these days are such as to call for stringent economy, nobody doubts.

Certainly it is not our purpose here, nor would it be the purpose of any patriotic citizen, to enter into a captious criticism of the behaviour of our government. We take full cognizance of the existing state of things and realize perfectly well that the economic signs of the times are far from reassuring.

Nevertheless—let us not make the age old mistake of being "penny wise and pound foolish." After all everyone stands agreed on the fact that an army we must have. If our government can economize to the bone and in doing so at the same time maintain an army, all well and good. But let us keep in mind the fact that we must—Maintain An Army. The line of demarcation between being economical and being cheap is shady indeed and if we commit the blunder of lapsing from the former state into the latter, we will pay for it, and pay heavily, in the future.

Let us emphasize once more, the fact that we must—Maintain An Army. By an "Army" we have reference to a group of able bodied men, sturdy in character, well fed, groomed and quartered, well paid, well contented and therefore well disciplined and ready for action at a moment's notice. It was just such a type of manhood that made our country what it is today. Let us be careful not to lower the contentment and stamina of the men who will be called upon to lead when the bugler blows the charge.

If our government, however, follows its present policy of niggardliness and reduces our army to an emasculated, dilapidated, starved and ragged outfit, then we will have no army at all. On the contrary, we will have a group of men whose morale is low, a corp of perennial grumblers, and kickers who are never satisfied and always "bellyachin'."

Especially is any such condition to be avoided at the present time in view of the insidious radical propaganda which seeks to inject its treasonable poison into the veins of our hallowed institution and culture. Discouragement and disaffection are the factors upon which radicalism gorges and bloats, and our legislators and statesmen should be careful lest our arms of defense become infected with this virus.

Aside from the obvious danger of ruining our army through emasculation it is our contention that there is absolutely no need for it. Our government is only deluding itself when it concludes that the cutting down of army appropriations will save it money. For it should always be kept in the front part of our heads that the money which is invested in our military, almost immediately and invariably, flows right back into civilian hands. Our government then turns right around and collects taxes and the more financial turnover that our merchants and business men have the more taxes the government collects.

Besides the fact that these army appropriations flow right back into civilian life there is an even more outstanding factor that none of us has time to take notice of. We are too prone to forget that the United States Army is one of the most constructive forces in the country in time of peace. How many of us stop to appreciate the invaluable service that is rendered the country by our military branches in terms of surveying, swamp drainage and topographical and engineering work in general?

It is only the naive and uninformed, the paid propagandists whose purpose it is to undermine the morale of the defenders of our homes, the old ladies of both sexes who are blinded to the tangible realities of the world they live in and espouse the

spineless, milk and water doctrines of pacifism and others of one stripe or another of viciousness or innocent childishness, who will attempt to deny the beneficial and constructive utility of the American army in peace time.

The emasculation of the army will not only serve to enervate that branch of our fighting forces and render it unreliable and ineffective in time of war but it will also serve to deprive the country of the peace time benefits which we are now enjoying.

All in all there is no justification of the miserly, niggardly and parsimonious policy of our government towards the army. Of all countries in the world ours has been the least hit by the disastrous economic turn of things. We are still the most powerful economic unit in existence today and it will be nothing other than sheer folly for us to allow envious rivals to maintain powerful military units while we do everything we can to weaken and demoralize our own.

The people who now hold the fate and destiny of our country in their hands are perfectly well aware of the vast military establishments that have been created and are being maintained at the present time by many of the European and some of the Asiatic countries. The fact that these powers are indebted to us to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars doesn't seem to deter them one bit from the mad race they are engaged in for military supremacy. Nor will they for one moment countenance the suggestion of cutting down their own military expenditures in order to meet a just debt justly contracted.

And now, in concluding this article, let us point out several prominent factors regarding the unmistakable drift of conditions in our country and briefly compare their importance and similarity to the vicissitudes experienced in the history of former brilliant civilization now extinct.

The great English poet, Oliver Goldsmith, told us that "where wealth accumulates men decay." He had every reason in the world for arriving at that conclusion because the history of mankind is literally replete with instances indicative thereof. Such civilizations as that of Egypt, Babylonia, Carthage, Greece, Rome and numerous others are indubitable proof of the assertion that civilization, like everything else, goes through the various stages of birth, growth, decay and death.

And what has been the chief contributing factor to this collapse of the grand civilization of the past? The answer of numerous historians may best be expressed in the simple words of Goldsmith, "Where wealth accumulates men decay." A wealthy nation with a glorious and heroic past develops the tendency to rest on its laurels, a rest that terminates in debility, soddiness, apathy and eventually—overthrow.

When these sublime civilization degenerate into their enervated condition the time becomes ripe for the barbarians and inferior people to inundate them and destroy everything that it took centuries to build. That was the course of events in former times. Will history repeat itself?

Every war in which the United States has participated has found as unprepared, and this unpreparedness has cost us billions of dollars in money, in effort and countless lives.

In the War of the Revolution, although there were 400,000 men under arms in the course of hostilities, the largest number that could be gotten together for any one operation was 17,000 men. It is true that transportation was difficult and lack of organization of the Colonies made it almost impossible to get the proper results.

The British only had 43,000 men in America but these were trained professional troops. As it took the 400,000 unorganized and untrained Colonists seven years to lick them, in spite of unparalleled bravery and sacrifices, this lack of preparedness should have been a lesson for us until the end of time.

But it wasn't. In 1812 just 25 years later we were found in the very same unnecessary predicament. We repeated the mistakes of the Revolution in a highly aggravated form. Troops raised during that struggle numbered 527,654, of which 458,463 were militia.

It took us approximately two years to drive out the 16,500 Redcoats which invaded our shores, burned our Capitol Building and made our raw militia look foolish at Bladensburg. As in the Revolution, our military commanders were without control over the operations of supply, which were in the hands of contractors independent of their jurisdiction and functioning under instructions of the Secretary of War.

And would you believe it, as late as 1917 and 1918, certain American military commanders in France wanted to repeat this very mistake in the world war, but divorcing the S. O. O. (Service of Supply) in France from General Pershing's command.

While we apparently won a brilliant

IS AND WHAT IT HAS BEEN LIKE

victory over Mexicans in 1847, the fact is that our troops were frequently unnecessarily exposed to the danger of annihilation and that our victories were achieved at the expense of an enormous waste of force.

The evidence of such waste clearly appears from the fact that the total force employed amounted to 104,284 against a hostile strength never in excess of 36,000. Then, too, the Mexican has never been known as a trained soldier but rather as a gathering of mobs. In battles among themselves in the last 15 years they have been known to fire a million rounds of ammunition without a serious casualty.

The greatly enlarged scale upon which the War between the States was fought served to bring out in sharper relief the errors in military policy which had characterized the conduct of previous wars. In 1862 there was no unity of organization—there were eight separate commands, each reporting to the Secretary of War.

After three years of baffled effort the situation was saved by the appointment of General Grant to the supreme command of the Union armies. In spite of overwhelming numbers and resources, it took the Union army of 2,000,000 men four years to whip the 603,000 Confederates who opposed them.

The Spanish-American War holds a unique place in our history by virtue of the swiftness with which the ultimate decision was reached. Much of it was fought by the Navy, Schley at Santiago and Dewey at Manila Bay undoubtedly contributing to a far quicker end of hostilities than otherwise would have occurred.

The troops employed in the course of the war numbered 58,688 regulars and 223,235 volunteers. For the first time in our history the mistake of calling state militia into Federal service was completely discarded. The outbreak of war found our Supply and Administrative Departments totally unprepared to fit out a force of 275,000 men for service in a foreign country.

Special Privilege was just beginning to get a foothold in our Republican administrations and the Embalmed Beef scandals, which needlessly killed more of our troops than Spanish bullets, is still a stench in our national nostrils.

Our transportation system fell down and at one time there was 1,000 side-tracked cars trying to reach Tampa, Florida, the port of embarkation, these cars being backed up as far as Columbia, S. Car.

The armament with which the troops were supplied was in large part obsolete, black powder that had been only partially replaced by smokeless powder. Only a small portion of the troops were supplied with magazine rifles. Horrible sanitation and poorly prepared camp sites led to crowded, fever-stricken camps.

Only 151 of the 2,362 big guns which had in 1886 been determined on as necessary in coast defense had been emplaced. Consequently many battle ships which might have brought about an even quicker termination of the war were employed as coast defense units.

The American effort in the world war must always stand out as the most remarkable example of the improvisation of any army in the course of a war in the military history of the world. No credit is due our politicians after three years of warning.

Rather, sole credit for this achievement belongs to the splendid Yankee spirit of the enlisted men and officers who "packed up their troubles in their old kit bags" and set out to really "get the Kaiser as though the whole thing were a lark."

Starting with a force of only 85,000 men, we had in a period of 18 months raised a force of nearly 4,000,000 men, transported more than 2,000,000 across submarine infested seas without the loss of a single man, and deployed on the battlefield an army which played the decisive part in turning the enemy advance into a defeat.

After four years of Continental methods of offense the Germans were flabbergasted at the "go-get-em" spirit of the American doughboy who never stopped just because his objective had been reached but kept on chasing the Germans until their tongues hung out and they were ready to yell "Kamerad," which is the German equivalent in wartime to "I give up."

This achievement was rendered possible by a number of factors. Among these were the following:

Our preparations for the war were free from hostile disturbance, due to the fact that they were covered by the allied armies.

Our shortages in military equipment were supplied by the allied powers.

Unity of control in the theater of operations and eventually in the War Department was completely achieved, and supply of the troops was thus coordinated with their operations.

The President and the Secretary of War gave their full support to military

commanders and placed in their hands complete authority for the conduct of operations.

Congress exercised to the full the war powers granted it by the Constitution instead of delegating essential powers to the States, as had been the case in previous wars.

The principle of universal service was applied, and an obligation of service for the period of the war instead of limited terms of service was provided.

Our armies were officered under a non-political system, and in the combatant branches officer candidates were prepared for the exercise of the duties of the commissioned grades by a preliminary course of military training.

The courses of instruction in our service schools had prepared the senior officers of the Regular Army for the duties

of high command and staff of large forces in numbers sufficient to meet the needs of our armies.

It is of the utmost importance to our future safety that we do not lose sight of these indispensable factors of our success. We can not base our future defense upon the assumption that the armies of allies will assure us the time required for the preparation of our military effort. We can not with safety defer provision for unity of control in our military preparations until the outbreak of war. We must keep abreast of developments in the material of war and not allow ourselves to become dependent on foreign nations for the supply of modern equipment. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that in the World War we approached very close to the time limit within which our effort could be made effective; that a deferment

of two months in the time schedule of the arrival of our forces in France might have seriously altered the military situation; that during the first six months of the war extreme confusion prevailed in our supply system in the United States; that the absence of territorial organization and the centralization of authority in the War Department produced a clumsy mechanism of administration; that the training of many of our units and most of our replacements was deficient and increased our battle casualties unnecessarily; and that we did not take full advantage of the existence of the Regular Army as a force in being at the outbreak of the war and failed to dispatch all of its available units at an early date to the theater of operations—an error which was not fully realized until the critical situation of March, 1918, developed on the western front.

Striking An Economic Balance

(Continued from page Seven)

simple and infallible remedy that lay in merely putting men to work, by reducing working time, without reducing wages.

But there is not one of these subterfuges (or all of them combined), that is constructive in principle; not one of them that aims at causes instead of effects; not one of them that is not almost blindly experimental; not one of them that can guarantee steady and profitable work to the idle millions; not one of them that can assure the return of prosperity through a revival of business.

In fact, there are but few propositions

regarding this entire situation that can be advanced with any degree of assurance: Unless steady and profitable work is provided for the unemployed, depression is going to spread, pauperism is going to increase, and discontent is going to run riot.

Millions upon millions of red-blooded Americans need not be expected indefinitely to accept half-hearted charity instead of the work to which they are entitled, and which could easily be given them, were it not for the shortsightedness of those by whom the wealth and industry of this country are largely controlled.

These men may continue to spurn the thought of ending unemployment by the simple process of decreasing working time without greatly decreasing pay. But they may do so at their peril.

King Midas learned that it took more than gold to make him rich. And it seems

that industry has yet to learn that the impregnability of its wealth lay less in paper bonds and iron vaults than in prosperous, happy and contented labor.

It takes no seer to see that this country is irrevocably headed toward a radical and permanent change in its economic policies. Those in a position to do so may so direct this change as to bring relative peace and prosperity to industry and labor alike, or they may dillydally over doles and job insurance and needless public improvements and reconstructive schemes, and other evasive measures, till a crisis is reached, and our economic system overthrown, with or without violence, and on its ruins erected some other radically different system, based, possibly, on Sovietism, communism, or some other form of collectivism that is utterly foreign to American thoughts and ideals and aspirations.

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BANKERS' SURE THING GAMBLE

From Plain Talk Magazine
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By SEYMOUR E. ALLEN

In April 1792 the first coinage act became the law of the land, it provided for the free coinage of both gold and silver. Chapter 16—Section 14—reads as follows: "An Act establishing a mint and regulating the Coins of the United States."

Enacted into law on April 2, 1792, permitting the free coinage of Gold and Silver was a "Special Privilege" legislative act for the "Rich and Well-Born," in accordance with the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, himself a rich man. Certainly a special privilege for no one else but the rich and well-born, had any gold or silver that could be coined into money. It was spoken of as the "Coin of the Realm," a very appropriate name, indeed.

Up until the Civil War we had no other kind of legal tender money. During the Civil War, the necessity became apparent that we did not have enough money to continue the maintenance of the war, and so in 1863 a National Bank Act was passed that placed paper currency as a form of legal tender money for all purposes of domestic use.

We then began to let the bankers who bought government bonds deposit them with the United States Treasury and receive 3½ per cent interest and who in turn received five, ten and twenty dollar bills which they immediately loaned to the merchants and farmers and collected interest on same. They, thereby, collected double interest, one from government, the other from the people. If this was not granting special privileges to a few, what was it?

A money system like this was nothing more than legalized poker playing with a pack of stacked cards. The bankers could not lose. A system which collects within a period of 35 years the total amount of the principal deposited and still leaves the bonds intact, is surely a special privilege grant of the worse sort.

When a person buying a home gets a mortgage of \$2500 on the property at the legal rate of 6 per cent he pays in 17 years the \$2500 and the debt is still to be paid in full. Is such a system a good system to work under? Just as the Gambling House Keeper, who collects a percentage on every "Pot" will by the law of "Mathematical Progression" if the game continues long enough collect all the money in the house, just so sure will the banker get all the property rights, which money represents, if continued long enough.

Just as sure that a "Book-Maker" at a Race Track who collects a percentage on every race, will by that old gambling law of "Mathematical Progression" if the races continue, he will collect every dollar in the area known as the race track. So we hear it repeated by every person, that a gambler's life is a sure-loser-proposition. What beats him is that old law of "Mathematical Progression," which very few know exists, but which every operator uses to beat the gambling public.

So sure, is the banker, that he will in time get all the property in the land if this system is permitted that he has nothing to say when people, talk, and fight against predatory wealth, or against Wall Street, for this old law of "Mathematical Progression," every day is performing its sure duty and collecting interest for him.

When the government has paid in interest the full amount of the money which he supplies for the deposit of bonds, the bonds are "Refunded" and money once again continues into circulation to keep squeezing the "Property Rights," which every dollar represents, until the last "Property Right" has been gotten from the people. When the "Property Rights" begin to narrow down and they continue to collect the "toll" and it becomes burdensome, we hear of bankruptcy, of cities, states, and other forms of mortgage foreclosures.

While we hear of rugged individualism being the basis of our livelihood and we deprecate ideas of working in groups or combining for the interest of the general masses, we are everyday being discouraged in owning our own homes by the exorbitant rate charged for the borrowing of money to carry the unpaid balance upon our homes.

While usually first mortgages are not charged a higher rate than the legal 6 per cent, the second and third mortgages run anywhere from 6 to 20 per cent according to the risk involved or to what the user can get, but which by itself defeats the chance of ever collecting the balance because of the exorbitant rate charged.

We have loan sharks who will for a consideration and a high interest rate loan us money to buy our homes but we soon find ourselves in difficulties and the interest is so high it is nothing short of extortion, and extortion is the word for what some of these money racketeers practice on the small home owner.

If we had our government issue money into circulation for services rendered and

a Department of Currency which would make loans to the home owners without the charge of interest which is the Old Man of the Sea, we would have a nation of happy home owners and we would have homes free from loan sharks, shylocks, and racketeers. For it is a sure-thing for the ones who loan the money that they will either get the principle or the home which is always worth more than the mortgage.

That is the greatest racket practiced in America today, which by being permitted is undermining a happy and contented citizenship and making us a nation of tenants, as much as the poor colored people of the south who have everything mortgaged from the old mule to the plow which they seed the land with to raise cotton.

The real owner of any home is the one who holds the mortgage on it for he not only collects interest but he collects the principle and with one failure to live up to conditions can foreclose and have the property. Granting that the real owner is the mortgagee then why should not the person who buys the home only pay taxes on the part which his interest covers, and the balance of the mortgage holdings be paid by the other interest holding party.

For example, if A owns a \$1,000 equity in his home and B owns a \$3,000 mortgage on which he collects from 6 to 20 per cent interest, should not A only be taxed for what he owns (\$1,000) and should not B be taxed for what he owns (\$3,000), instead of A being taxed for the whole thing (\$4,000). Every mortgage holder has equity in the property, then out of all fairness should he not pay his just share of the taxes involved?

Until the home owners of this country stop eating green apples they can expect nothing else but to be sick financially for an equitable system of money put into circulation by the fiat of government without interest is the only system that will save them from a slavery worse than ever the chattel slave had, for he was always sure of a roof over his head which unfortunately thousands of home owners are not sure of tonight.

Do we want a nation of tenants who will continue to pay tribute to the money lenders or do we want a nation of home owners free from worry or fear of dispossession? To stop racketeering we must eradicate the cause. Racketeering can never flourish under a system that does not permit special privilege to operate whether in tariffs, farm boards, or ship subsidies, or land grants. Stop a system that permits special privilege, and we have abolished graft, and robbery and crookedness.

We abolished the negro from chattel slavery only to put him in a worse slavery, that of tenancy. Do the American people want to be only tenants, for a system which bankers can collect property rights on every dollar loaned will sooner or later get all the property in their own hands and then we will be as bad as any southern negro tenant on a plantation raising cotton only for the mortgage holder. We must decide now to abolish usurious interest on loans for homes and for all loaning of money.

The word "Usury" means the paying of any premium—award—or tribute for the use of anything. When we read old dictionaries we find the real meaning, but of late years we see the word changed to fit an interest on money beyond the current rate of interest. Very fictitious reasoning and which was placed that way to fool the unwitting. When we read the word "Interest" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, we have the true meaning, which will well be worth the interest of looking up.

Another racket is the assessment racket which has been used quite frequently by the politicians for they raise the value of the assessment and at the same time charge a higher rate for taxes, caused by the interest charges which they pay to the banker for money loaned to them. The banks claim the valuation of the property has gone down contrary to the assessment ideas and wish to have some of the mortgage reduced and immediately the small home owner has to go to one of these loan sharks and get his furniture, and automobile mortgaged so as to meet this demand and he finally finds himself without anything in his possession which he can really call his home.

As Will Rogers aptly stated: "This was the first nation that ever went to the poorhouse in automobiles." More sense than humor and if we will reason it out we can easily see why we are going to poorhouses in automobiles, for we have mortgaged everything we own to keep the old homestead only to lose everything.

A vicious system of circulating money which is such a surething for the banker is a home-wrecker of the first water, and make us all homeless as the wandering tribes of the African deserts. To stop us all becoming tenants we must stop a system that permits it.

When Egypt went down, two per cent of her population owned 79 per cent of

her wealth. When Babylon went down, two per cent of her population owned all the wealth of the nation. When Persia went down, one per cent of her population owned all the land. When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world at that time.

Today, in free America, two per cent of the population own 65 per cent of the wealth. How did they get it? Through a sure-thing proposition, the borrowing of money into circulation and the collection of interest thereon, that squeezes all the property rights contained in the money loaned. It is then "Refunded" and loaned again to do the job all over again until all the property rights of the land are finally placed into the hands of the people who control the system.

If a system which permits this "Toll Collection" continuously, is not a legalized poker game, a sure-thing, heads-I-win-tails-you-lose proposition then, what is it?

This system was put into effect by statute law by an act of Congress and in complete violation of the Constitution's intent which stated "Congress shall have power to coin money," in Clause 5, Section 8, Article 1. No where in the Constitution has Congress been given power to grant to a "Federal Reserve Privately-Owned System" the right to act as our fiscal agent.

Can any body of citizens believe in legislation which was framed and enacted to permit that old gambling law of "Mathematical Progression" to work against the interest of the whole people to their everlasting doom and servitude, which if permitted to continue, will put us into a

"Money Slavery," worse than "Chattel Slavery" ever was.

Do we want a system that is gathering vast riches to the bankers who own the system, but which in so doing is impoverishing the rest of the nation's citizens? Do we wish to abolish a system, that every day is bringing our cities and states nearer to a bankruptcy, which is caused by the power of "Cumulative Interest."

If we wish for the total abolishment of this system, then we must vote for people who believe that the only true solution is to live up to the Constitution of the United States, and who if elected will see that its mandates are carried out in full.

How much longer do we want to live under a money system, based on a gambling law of "Mathematical Progression," or "Cumulative Interest," as it is better known? We have the instrument in the Constitution if we will only use it to our self-interest and benefit. There is no breaking of that old law, no more than we can break the law of "Supply and Demand," which some of our Congressmen think can be done by just enacting legislation, like farm-relief, tariff enactments, and other foolish remedies, that show how self-evident it is that we know nothing about the workings of those inexorable laws of economics.

We have a sure-thing-gamble in our money system, that needs to be broken before we are all broke, and in hock to a few money lenders. Let the few that realize this system, fight and expose it, wherever they be, and it will not stand the light of day, once it becomes well known nationally.

COMING!

Next Week

"The HOOVER PANIC"

Plain Talk magazine says the Stock Market Crash of 1929 was deliberately brought about by President Hoover, Eugene Meyer and Felix Warburg, and millions of people have been thrown out of work as the result of its effect on business. Apolozists for the Mellon-Morgan administrations who declare that "world-wide conditions" caused the present depression are shown up for what they are in this article. Plain Talk shows by correspondence in the White House files that Mr. Hoover knew exactly what he was doing when he started a bear movement in the stock market, by arbitrary action of the Federal Reserve Board. And Plain Talk shows just who benefited by it and how much they paid the Republican National Committee. Read this article in next week's FREE PRESS.

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U. F. F. A. IS ONLY HOPE FOR FARMER

**E. S. Hand Tells What's
Wrong With G. O. P.
And Democrats**

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia.,
Member of U. F. F. A.

A professional man makes this statement: "Farmers are most gullible."

Farmers are you going to prove this true in the November election by voting for the old G. O. P. which has promised you nothing only some more of the old medicine, which is more government expense, more taxes, more bureaus and commissions for you to support.

The only thing they have to offer is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which doled out over three billion dollars to the Wall Street bunch, while citizens and ex-soldiers are starving under the stars and stripes.

The Democratic party has lent their support to put this over. In fact the Democratic party has been a spare tire for this Seventy-Second Congress. If it had not been used for a spare tire, the doles to Wall Street could not have been passed.

The Democratic party could have forced help for the ex-soldiers and the starving, by the aid of the Progressive Republicans, but they chose to lend their support to carry out the Hoover ideas.

The states are supposed to borrow money from the government. They say Iowa and Illinois have all ready borrowed into the millions. Who will pay the interest and the principal when due? The taxpayer and the farmer.

What the farmer wants is the cost of production figured on the same basis as corporations figure their income.

The U. F. F. A. constitution gives them the only way to get it. It is my opinion that unless the farmers unite under one head and that organization composed of their own brother farmers they will never get any consideration from politicians.

As to the farmers being most gullible, it would appear that the independent business men were in about as bad a situation.

I think a reporter at the Democratic convention sums up the two old parties about right. He says this:

"As the curtain falls on the biggest political show in American history an old newspaper friend whispers in my ear: 'Now they can go home and the people can again vote in November for the least of two evils? And that is exactly what the masses have done. They have remained partisan slaves and voted for the least of the two evils until evil has about damned America. Are they going to do it this year and finish the job of wrecking the government built by Washington and redeemed by Lincoln? Unless the masses develop some voting sense may God save America.'"

Masses, it is easy if you would unite in one party to clean up the old gang.

New Crop Of Game On Michigan Farms

Under a law enacted in 1929 Michigan farmers are organizing for the production and marketing of a new crop—game. They will at the same time solve the hunting problem and abolish much of the trespass nuisance. Organization under the law is not difficult. Any group of farmers may form a game preserve of a commercial hunting preserve under a permit issued by the state. The land must be posted with signs provided by the state. Each preserve must be stocked with a minimum of 100 birds of whatever species desired. Hunting is restricted to those given cards or permits by the landowners. They may charge a fee for every piece of game taken by the hunters but they must put a state tag on each piece. This looks like a good plan for both farmers and sportsmen. It assures a supply of game and it provides pay for those who raise it and allows others to hunt it.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



NUMBER OF MILK COWS INCREASING

**Increased Production Of
Dairy Products Is
To Be Expected**

Increased production of dairy products this Fall and Winter as a result of relatively large number of feed grains in relation to dairy products, increased Fall freshening, and prospective increases in feed supplies, is to be expected, says the Department of Agriculture reporting on the dairy outlook.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that unless the decrease in consumer incomes is checked, the ratio between prices of feed and prices of dairy products will probably be even less favorable for dairymen in deficit feed areas than for the last two seasons. In surplus feed areas, however, the ratio, it is expected, will be more favorable. Prices of fluid milk have declined during the last year at about the same rate as have prices of manufactured dairy products, but the Bureau points out that base prices for fluid milk are still relatively higher than wholesale prices of the manufactured products.

The number of milk cows on farms has continued to increase during the first half of 1932 at a more rapid rate than in the same months of 1931, but it is expected that the present rate of increase, will not continue because the numbers of heifers being raised has begun to decline. Poor pastures, local feed shortages, a higher percentage of low-producing cows in herds, and a marked shift toward Fall freshening are stated as reasons why total milk production the first half of 1932 was somewhat lighter than for the same period in 1931, despite an increased number of cows.

Canada Has Better Tax Laws Than U. S.

Threatened with the loss of his farm near Avonlea, Sask., Canada, because of unpaid taxes, Oscar Denton, Horton, Kan., took a chance and wrote King George of England about his troubles. It was a good hunch for Denton's letter was promptly acknowledged by the king, who took the matter up with Canadian authorities. In time, Denton received word from Saskatchewan officials that he would not lose his farm as the provincial legislature has made provisions to protect property owners in such cases. Evidently Canada must be ahead of us in laws of this kind.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Interest Centered In Egg Prices Within Next Month

The into-storage season for eggs for 1932 is rapidly approaching a close, and with the period of short production just ahead considerable interest is now being centered in probable price development within the next month or so, according to information made available by the Department of Agriculture. The following additional information was provided:

Should owners be willing to sell when prices reach a point to permit a moderate profit rather than refuse to sell in the hope of larger profits later in the year, prices should hold within a relatively narrow range.

Egg values showed a further improvement in early July. Quotations on Middle Western mixed colors at New York advanced 2½ to 3 cents per dozen during the first two weeks, toward the middle of the month touching the highest point that had been reached since the latter part of February. Behind this advance were receipts of very irregular quality, a scarcity of good eggs, and prices too low to induce storage withdrawals so early in the season in view of the relatively small storage stocks.

Jobbers found it necessary to bid prices upward to obtain supplies of desirable quality. When this point was reached offerings were made so freely as to cause an immediate reaction in prices, and a part of the early gain was lost. Many dealers, too, felt that the advance had been too rapid, and that the resulting higher retail prices would tend to check consumption. At the decline of 1 to 1½ cents per dozen the market steadied under renewed buying, and slight fractional gains were made on some grades.

The immediate statistical position of the market contains much that is encouraging, although there are some features that emphasize the advisability of a conservative policy. Peak holdings of eggs in cold storage this year will probably be the smallest in 16 years. The 6,340,000 cases re-

ported in cold storage on July 1, was about 33 per cent less than the stocks in cold storage on the corresponding date last year and 34 per cent less than the five-year average of July 1 stocks.

An offsetting element to the favorable stock situation is that receipts at the principal markets in late July are not declining as fast as they did in late July last year. They continue to lag behind but not to the same extent as earlier in the season. It is probable that very shortly they will exceed those of last year. Production conditions at the close of July were more favorable than they were at any time last year, and it is not thought that the very small receipts of last August will be repeated in 1932.

Production in general is holding up well, particularly in those states hard hit by the drought last summer and where conditions are more normal this year, and it is believed that any marked rise in prices will immediately bring out heavy shipments from country points. Receipt reports on the size of the farm flocks indicate that the number of layers now on farms is only slightly less than a year ago whereas early in the year they were considerably less.

Such reports also indicate that the number of young chickens on farms is about 7 to 8 per cent greater than the number on farms a year ago, which, with practically the same number of hens carried over into the new laying season, suggest the possibility that there will be more layers on farms this fall and winter. Reports on commercial hatching indicate a sharp decrease in the number of salable chicks hatched on the Pacific coast, but an increase throughout the middle West and in the east.

TO PREVENT CALVES FROM SUCKING

Apply to the teats, or what ever part is sucked, a strong mixture of lard and cayenne pepper. A few applications will be sufficient.

5-POINT ADVANCE IN FARM PRICES

**Increase Largest Of Any
Similar Period In
Three Years**

An advance of five points was registered in the index of the general level of prices of farm products from June 15 to July 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This resulted from a sharp upturn in prices of hogs, cattle, eggs, and cotton, and of minor advance in five other farm commodities.

The July 15 farm price index, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stood at 57 per cent of the prewar average, the increase since June 15 having been the largest recorded in a month's time since July, 1929. Hog prices advanced about 50 per cent during the period; cattle were up 19 per cent; eggs gained 13 per cent, and the farm price of cotton was up 11 per cent. Prices of small grains declined.

The Bureau points out that the index on July 15 was 22 points below that of a year ago, and less than one-half of the average of July indexes for the preceding five years, but that "there is some compensation in this somewhat discouraging picture" in that there were sharp declines in prices of commodities that farmers buy and in the wages of hired farm labor, during the past year. The index of prices paid by farmers dropped about 18 points from July, 1931, to July, 1932.

The feeding of corn to hogs is now more profitable than at any time since April, 1927, on account of the sharp advance in hog prices and only a small increase in the farm price of corn, says the Bureau. The hog-corn ratio was 14.1 on July 15 as compared with 9.6 on June 15.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS

To each pailful of water add 2 pints of fresh slacked lime and 1 pint of common salt. Mix well. Fill your barrel half full with this fluid. Put your eggs down in it any time after June, and they will keep two years, if desired.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

OFFICIALS WORK ON RAIL MERGERS

Plans Being Made For Creation Of Four Trunk Systems

It will take months to iron out certain difficulties and to put into effect the plan for railroad consolidations approved a short time ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, setting up four railroad systems in the eastern part of the United States. The four systems, when reorganization is completed, will be made up of about 300 carriers with 57,000 miles of tracks, of which 31.5 per cent will be directed by the Pennsylvania, 24.5 per cent by the Chesapeake and Ohio, 23.7 per cent by the New York Central, and 20.3 per cent by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Conditions Are Made

The railroads, in their original petition to the commission, asked for establishment of five trunk lines, but this was not allowed. The Pennsylvania was ordered to divest itself of holdings in New England railroads, which are to be dealt with in a future order by the commission. These two points and a number of others of minor importance will have to be settled, for the railroads have raised certain objections to them.

Acquisition of the smaller lines by the key systems is expected to be made through exchanges of stock rather than by outright purchases. Negotiations for such transactions already are in progress. The merger plan is approved generally by high officials of the railways.

Division of Systems

The four main systems are apportioned as follows under the plan approved by the commission:

The New York Central will be made up of 75 long and short roads and trackage rights over 6 roads and will acquire the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the Virginian, and one-fourth interest in the Lehigh and New England.

The Pennsylvania will include 82 roads and trackage rights over four roads and will acquire the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton, the Wabash, one-fourth interest in the Lehigh and New England, one-fourth interest in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, and one-half interest in the Raritan River.

The Baltimore and Ohio combination will include 68 roads and trackage rights over eight roads and will take in the Reading, the Central of New Jersey, the Western Maryland, the Alton, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, one-fourth interest in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, and one-half interest in the Raritan River.

The Chesapeake and Ohio-Nickel Plate will include 70 roads and trackage rights over seven roads and will include the Bessemer and Lake Erie, the Erie, the Pere Marquette, one-fourth interest in the Lehigh and New England, and one-fourth interest in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia.

Plan Being Praised

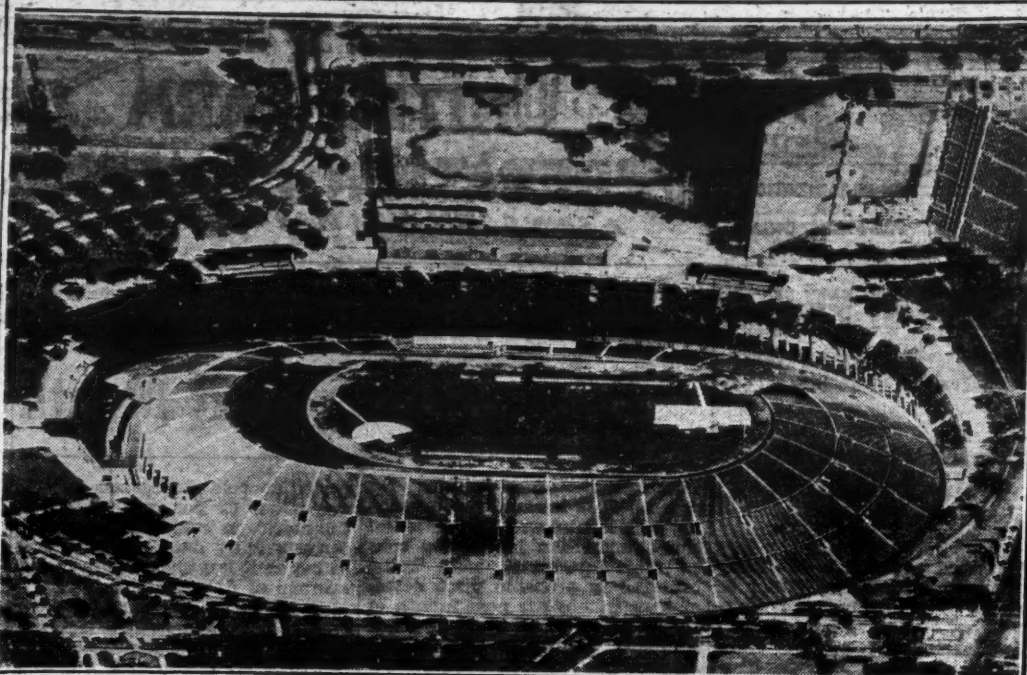
Railroad officials believe that the mergers will usher in a new order in transportation history and will have a healthy effect upon the railroad business of the immediate future.

Names of many familiar and historical systems will disappear from the transportation map—but in exchange passenger services will be reorganized and terminal facilities will be developed and improved. Railroad property worth many billions is involved.

One note of strong opposition to the mergers has come from organized railroad labor. David B. Robertson, spokesman for the unions, has asserted that the consolidations will be opposed on the ground that they would throw thousands of workers out of employment. Railroad labor has opposed mergers in the past, Robertson declared in Cleveland, O., and will continue to do so in the future.

Uncle Sam, with a new revenue bill passed, looks less like a poor debtor, and the money lenders will begin to speak to him when they meet him on the street.

Where Olympic Games Are Being Held



(Acme Photo)

Air view of the stadium at Los Angeles, where athletes from all parts of the world are participating in the 1932 Olympic games. On the left is the swimming stadium, where the swimming and diving contests take place.

SPIES SWARMING THROUGH WORLD

United States Is Only Nation To Abolish Prying Tactics

Although the United States abolished its cryptical bureau in Washington three years ago, doing away with the practice of prying into the secrets of foreign governments, there is every reason to believe that other countries are not so scrupulous about the secrets of Uncle Sam and that spies are swarming thicker than ever through the capitals of the world.

The reason for the deluge of international spying, it is said, is the prevalent wave of fear and distrust. Nations are afraid of war—afraid of being attacked—and are trying to be forearmed by being forewarned.

Another Mati Hari

The beautiful Mati Hari, executed just outside the walls of Paris and dramatized in American movies, has her counterpart many times over at this moment in this country, in Europe, and in the Far East.

Mme. Tiodozia Majewska, one of the loveliest dancers in the theaters and cabarets of Poland, has just been sentenced to life imprisonment for espionage against her own country, and her two accomplices, a former army officer and another government official, were shot.

Mme. de Lütke, a spy in the employ of Poland, has just bought her own life back from Hungary by unearthing a plot against that country, her officer-lover trying first to kill her, then blowing out his own brains when he discovered her true character.

Spy's Death Caused War

Mussolini recently fired an entire embassy staff in one of the principal capitals of Europe because a clever woman had succeeded in getting hold of the Italian code book and selling its contents to France and Yugoslavia.

Capt. Nakamura, whose tragic death was the excuse of Japan's war against China, was according to the Chinese, merely a dangerous spy masquerading under the guise of a harmless "scholar" engaged in the study of geography first hand in Chinese territory.

The politicians at the conventions holler themselves hoarse, but their voices are not so far gone that they can't tenderly inquire after their constituents, families, nor are their arms so lame from flag waving that they can't shake hands with all the voters.

The boys are urged to train their hands, but what they seem to want most is a pitching arm.

Father Warned For Chaining Daughter To Make Her Work

A story of almost unbelievable cruelty was brought to light when Lena Persiana, 12, thin and emaciated, told a judge how her father bound her legs with chains so that she would not run away from their home, in Camden, N. J. Awakened at 5 each morning, she did the chores before going to school. After school came more housework, and then she was put to work painting lampshades until 2 o'clock in the morning. The girl's legs showed the bruises of the chains which had been put on her regularly for two years. The father was released with a warning.

PAY CUT MEASURE PUZZLES CAPITAL

Economy Act That Saves Millions Cause Of Much Confusion

Washington is puzzled over the operation of the pay-reducing provisions of the national economy act, calculated to save \$175,000,000 during the next year. It is up to Comptroller General McCarr and his accounting office to interpret the measure, but to date few phases of it have been definitely settled.

The law provides for a one-furlough without pay for some government employees and a flat pay cut for those whose duties prevent furloughs. Either way, all workers feel the ax. Half the savings depend upon the furloughs.

The principal question is whether employees may take a payless vacation of 30 days, go on a flat five-day week with no leave, paid or unpaid, or take time off in small amounts, accumulated week by week.

One fact apparently established is that employees in the domestic service who had 15 days of leave coming to them up to June 30 but who have not yet taken it are out of luck. The law prevents cumulative leave, suspends all leave this year, and provides that for future years leave shall be 15 days instead of 30.

A provision requiring that no one shall be forced to take more than five payless days in any month is offset by the authority to furlough indefinitely as many employees as appropriations will not carry.

Officers in the foreign service usually pile up their leave allowance for three or four years, but those now on such leave have been warned they are on a payless basis until further determination.

GARBO'S CROWN SOUGHT BY FIVE

Each After Throne Of Woman Of Mystery And Glamor

A small army of feminine stars is storming the portals of Hollywood with designs upon the crown of the exotic Greta Garbo.

There are five of them, each at a different studio, and each is a potential candidate for the favor that has been lavished upon the serene Swedish star. Hollywood always has its woman of mystery and glamor. It has always had her since the days of the original screen "vampire," Theda Bara.

Since Marlene Dietrich, the German star, is now conceded to have proved her right to be considered on her own merits, and Elissa Landi, of England, from the first was of a different school from Dietrich's or Garbo's, the Garbo crown may very likely be stolen by one of this group of five—Tala Birell, Anna Sten, Sari Maritza, Gwili Andre, and Zita Johann. All are blond, with the exception of Zita Johann, who is a vivid brunette.

Miss Johann is Hungarian by birth but was reared in America and has become well known on the New York stage as an emotional actress.

Tala Birell actually resembles Garbo, but her studio has wisely refused to capitalize on the resemblance. She is Viennese.

Sari Maritza was born in China of an English father and a Viennese mother. Some of her photographs resemble Marlene Dietrich's, but Sari's hair is light brown where Marlene's has a reddish tinge, and Sari is smaller. She has starred in European films.

Anna Sten is Russian but achieved real attention through her work in German films, from which she was brought to Hollywood by Samuel Goldwyn.

Gwili Andre, Danish by birth but a New Yorker by residence, is blond fragility at its most blond and fragile state. She was formerly an artists' model, and her face has been seen on numerous magazine covers.

Around her especially there appears to be a definite effort to throw that cloak of "mystery" so ardently desired by the stars. That's one way of making her popular, her manager believes.

And a lot of folks who today have difficulty in digging up 50 cents to provide dinner for their families, had no trouble whatever a few years ago in digging up \$50 for every luxury that came along. "Waste not, want not" was the true old saying, but of course the smart guys of 1928 and 1929 said that was all abolished by modern progress.

FLORIDA TO STOP PRISON TORTURES

Democratic Nominee For Governor Promises Abolishment

Arthur J. Maillefert, 22-year-old New Jersey youth who succumbed in a Florida prison camp, a victim of alleged torture, may have died a martyr. David Scholtz, Democratic nominee for governor, tantamount to election, has promised that when he takes office the road prison camp will be obliterated. Maillefert's death may bring to Florida a model prison farm, for a grand jury has been investigating penal conditions and probing alleged atrocities.

Strangled To Death

Maillefert died in a "sweat box." He was strangled by an iron chain padlocked around his neck and with wooden stocks nailed around his ankles. He was naked. He had not been fed; and he died in a chamber which looked for all the world like an inverted coffin because he had offended one of the guards at the camp.

Two guards, Capt. G. W. Courson and his aid, S. M. Higginbotham, of the Sunbeam Prison Camp, 11 miles south of Jacksonville, are under heavy bond on first-degree murder indictments in the death of Maillefert.

Under the boiling tropical sun the temperature in the "sweat boxes" sometimes reaches 120 degrees. Men are confined in them for what the guards call "grave breaches" of discipline.

For the lesser grade offenses they are flogged or put on bread and water, or a pick is bound to their legs, replacing the old-time ball and chain.

Punishment By Ants

Seven years ago in a similar prison camp in Suwanee County a youthful convict was beaten to death with a "bull" whip by a guard. Five years ago the state was scandalized by the revelation that prisoners had been tied on their beds, and that on several occasions a handful of red ants were poured down the back of a convict.

In Suwanee County the threat of the ant punishment still remains. Two prisoners who were disliked by guards were once taken into the prison yard near the jail and tied to the ground over a giant bed of red ants. Honey was then poured over the naked bodies of the victims while the guards enjoyed their suffering.

MAN RANCHING BY REMOTE CONTROL

Air Service Enables Him To Run Big Ranch In Wyoming

Although he lives in Kansas City, Mo., Thomas Wolfe runs a 60,000 acre ranch in Wyoming.

He owns 40,000 acres near Medicine Bow and has 20,000 more under lease. Meanwhile, he occupies the position at Kansas City of district traffic manager for United Airlines, and he also directs traffic activities for the Kansas City, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa offices of the company.

The remote-control ranching, he says, is made possible by organization, a comprehensive system of reports, rapidity of air transport, and an efficient manager on the ranch.

He points out that it is possible to send reports back and forth in ten hours by air mail, and if necessary he can make a week-end personal call at the ranch.

Wolfe began ranching on a comparatively small scale before he became interested in aviation eight years ago. A native of Wyoming, he was running a sheep ranch when he went to Chicago and became an aviation enthusiast.

Now his ranch has nearly 12,000 head of sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 75 horses. Thirty men are employed.



HELP YOURSELF TO HEALTH

There's no trick in it, no magic or mystery about it; no special courage or capacity required. Boiled down to essentials, to help yourself to health is simply to tackle the old health problem with happy common sense.

Get the significance of the first adjective—happy. That's the key to the situation. Somehow or other, we have got into the way of regarding common sense as something hard and prosaic, devoid of color and appeal, the antithesis of happiness.

Thinking over the personalities with whom contacts leave the pleasantest memories, however, one discovers that often the unusually happy ones seemed to be exceptionally rich in common sense, which one authoritative dictionary defines as "good practical sense in everyday matters." One of their secrets seems to be the ability to meet every situation with a smile. They know the futility of a frown, the folly of fear, so they just

Pack all their troubles in their old kit bags

And smile, smile, smile!

And this smiling attitude enables them to get far more out of life; they get more out of the things they were getting already, and they get new things added all the time. Oftener than others, they enjoy what Henry Van Dyke calls "the rich reward of unexpected things." Their smiles apparently have an appropriative power in them, for they get for the mere asking or the taking what others often struggle in vain to acquire.

Doctors will tell you these folk need less doctoring than most folks. Their very attitude repels sickness. They help themselves to health.

Contrast the right and the wrong kinds of common sense in health matters. Take diet. Sour common sense, the wrong kind, considers living on a restricted diet a painful duty. It sits down to a simple meal in the spirit of martyrdom sighing for some elaborate menu that tickled its palate and injured its health. So at the outset it undermines the good effect of the healthier food by its misery, because enjoyment is an important factor in digestion. Happy common sense, the right kind says to itself: "This is the food I need. In a short time my palate will no longer be vitiated, and every meal will be a banquet." That mental attitude aids digestion, promotes vitality and attracts health. It is literally helping one's self to health.

Take hours and habits. Mr. Dinelate and Miss Dancelong have been prohibited late suppers and post-midnight dancing. Sour common sense takes the new limitations like a dose of unpleasant medicine. "It's tough to miss all that fun in the 'wee sma hours' but I suppose I'll be better in the long run," they sigh. Again, the very attitude tends to nullify the good of the new layout of life. Happy common sense will say, "Well, I'll miss the midnight fun at first, but what wonderful mid-night snoozes I'm going to have!" That is reaching out and helping one's self to health.

As a matter of fact, the recovery of lost health, and the maintenance or improvement of existing health, are really much easier than thousands think. Life is not merely a battle, a pilgrimage, a game—it is also a feast. The means of health are all around us—the right food, the right way to work and play, the right company in living people and living literature. The biggest factor of all is within. Do we approach the problem in the attitude of happy common sense, and so help ourselves to health? 'Tis a question worth pondering.

THE CURATIVE VIRTUES

Vegetables and fruits of all sorts contain a large amount of alkaline salts which are useful in neutralizing the acid wastes of the body. All kinds of bodily activities result in the production of acid.

The most abundant of these is carbonic acid, which in the lungs assumes the form of a gas and escapes with the breath.

Uric acid and other acids es-

cape through the kidneys. Lactic acid, which is produced in considerable quantities, is eliminated by the skin.

In certain diseases, as in rheumatism, the production of lactic acid is so great that the perspiration becomes exceedingly acid.

Another service of great value which is rendered by fruits and vegetables because of their richness in alkaline substances is the increasing of vital resistance.

The blood is naturally alkaline. The more active the white blood cells or body defenders the higher the bodily resistance.

When the alkalinity of the blood is reduced by an excess of acids produced in the tissues by work or derived from the flesh of other animals through meat-eating, the resistance of the body to disease is greatly diminished.

This condition is most likely the result of sedentary habits, and is one of the consequences of constipation. When the bowels are inactive poisonous matters are produced by intestinal putrefactions, especially when meat and eggs are freely used.

These toxins overwhelm the liver and thus interfere with its normal functions, one of which is to destroy uric acid by converting it into urea. In consequence, uric acid accumulates in the blood and the tissues.—Health Culture.

SUN NOT AN ENERGY

The favorite hot weather newspaper story of an earlier day dealt with sea serpents and other wild creatures of the deep. The hot weather newspaper of today tells how many people die of the heat.

The sun is the source of light and life. The sun is a wonderful purifier and disinfectant. The sun brings cleanness and health.

Men and women go blindly and selfishly along in their suicidal habits and grumble and complain and suffer and die. Then the reporter says they were killed by the heat.

Adjust your food, your drink, your work, your rest, your clothes, your sleep—adjust your habits and your thoughts—then be sure that your body-machine is properly adjusted. Then you will be altogether ready to enjoy the heat.

GOOD HEALTH RULES

Thoroughly relax a few minutes at least after your day's work.

Do not make your recreations as strenuous as you do your day's labor.

On a hot day the less sweets one takes into his system the cooler he'll be.

It is always better to have the body at normal temperature before eating a meal.

Plan your diet to meet your needs—a brain-worker does not require heavy foods.

Take time to eat, even if you must rush through your work after you have eaten.

Don't make the mistake of eating and drinking chilled foods and liquids when your body is overheated.

Plant Poisoning

Watch out for plant poison. It is an annoying and distressing inflammation of the skin, caused by an irritating substance found in various plants and trees. The most common form of poisoning is caused by poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac.

The eruption usually appears on the face and hands, but sometimes it comes over the entire body. It itches, burns, and swells. Often it lasts only a short time and is mild, but at times it lasts for prolonged periods.

Not every one who is exposed to ivy is affected by it. If you are not sensitive to the plant you won't get the poison. Sometimes persons get the poison who have merely been in the vicinity of ivy. The poison is carried in the air.

When the skin itches, blisters appear, and there is redness and irritation, then it is a good thing to get busy and do something. If you have been exposed to the plant, wash with warm water and a strong alkaline soap, and sponge the skin with alcohol or gasoline.

WORK LIKE THIS NEEDED IN IOWA

The Citizens Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, 11 Beacon St., Boston, has ten objectives as follows:

To repeal, at the next session of the legislature, the Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law.

To put a stop to medical and surgical propaganda in the schools and institutions at public expense.

To put a stop to inoculations and vaccinations in the schools.

To put a stop to the use of children as free distributing agents of medical and surgical advertising.

To put a stop to smallpox, diphtheria and rabies scares as a basis for wholesale inoculations and serum profiteering.

To replace the state 'commissioner of health' with a 'sanitary engineer' and corps of trained assistants.

To unite the forces of drugless healers with all other forces opposed to compulsory medication.

To watch for and expose all efforts of organized medicine and serum manufacturers to secure legislation establishing medical compulsion.

To be represented at the two big national conventions, republican and democratic, by sincere men and women advocates who will urge national measures to obtain freedom from compulsion in all medical, surgical and health matters.

To endeavor to protect men, women and children from poison and disease, administered in the name of health.

"I just heard your son was an undertaker. You said he was a physician."

"No, I just said he was following the medical profession."

A woman never feels comfortable unless her shoes are uncomfortable.

Right Living And Cheerful Thoughts Make Good Health

Cheerfulness is important as an aid in promoting health. To practice happiness means improvement of the general condition. There is a good deal in it by reason of the connection between the mental and physical state.

If a friend meets with misfortune in love, in ambition, or from any cause, there is a change in his appearance. The change is loss of color, dark circles appear under eyes, and a noticeable weariness. These results must work both ways.

Knowing this, it is worth while to be happy. If we have monotonous lives, toiling for bread, and all hope and romance dying gradually within us, is it possible to feel any joy? Truly, by the evidence seen as we scan the faces of our fellows it is by no means easy. For the active man it is not impossible.

The first thing to do is to consider what a wonderful thing is the human body. Far beyond our comprehension in its workings, and how little we esteem this gift. The care of the body is, up to a point, a profitable occupation. Anything that is practical is an aid to cheerfulness, for one thing a walk in the open air. How little care the body needs, considering its intricate workings. Cleanliness, rest, proper diet, and moderate exercise are sufficient to keep the worker in health.

Whatever may be the lot in life, cheerfulness is a first duty. The worst of us but would wish to do our fellows some good. One good thing we can do for others is to be happy ourselves. Happiness spreads, and makes us welcome wherever we go.

If we have suffered affliction we begin to lose health. This loss helps to drag down our spirits, then we lose more health and so on. The man can call to his aid a cheerful thought when

everything seems to be desperate, is saved. Sometimes it falls to the lot of others to save us, but the strong save themselves.

After a night of weeping, a mother gets up and cheerfully sets about the day's work for the sake of the children. She has a double blessing. Not only has she fulfilled her duty, but she is saving her body a reconstruction.

It is possible to die of a broken heart. It is also possible to draw to ourselves life and the will to live, and difficult to be happy unless we learn to love the simple things of life. If we set our heart on riches, on fame, on social position or on power, we may suffer disappointment. If we learn to love the sunrise and the sunsets, the breezes, the smiles of children and one other way to happiness is to read a little every day.

Keep your thoughts cheerful, endeavor to turn them to the bright side of life. If the day has but one bright gleam, turn your eyes towards it. In the lives of most of us, many bright gleams are there each day. Joy brings health, but exciting pleasures destroy it. If we cannot be happy without a constant whirl of pleasure, late nights, and excitement, we can never be well while the vogue for pleasure lasts. The penalty for excess has to be paid in full.

Health and right living are inseparable. The seeker after pleasure is but rarely cheerful. He is elated and down, gay while the whirl lasts, depressed when it is over.

There is the latter half of life to be considered. What will it be like if we have broken health and spirits and have laid no foundation for right living and sane thinking?—Health Culture.

Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

Baker Hospital

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., Lessee.



Norman Baker

Offers you 6%

and sharing 10%

Bonus---

An Unusual Return On Your Money

HELP BUILD "XENT"

America's Largest Radio Station -- 150,000 watts

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction will be completed in about 6 weeks 72x72 feet square housing the transmitter and power apparatus and the reception and studio buildings will then be constructed. This first building is rushed so as to get on the air by September if possible.

The latest transmitter apparatus has been under construction for eight weeks and will soon be finished for the first 50,000 watt unit. Advertising time over this station is expected to serve from this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft P. O. or EXPRESS money order for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$....., payable _____ months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in _____ days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

"HOLLYWOOD SPEAKS"

with GENEVIEVE TOBIN
PAT O'BRIEN
Directed by Eddie Buzzell
Novelization by arrangement with
COLUMBIA PICTURES

Hollywood, the city where dreams come true and nightmares fill many lives with stark drama; the city of magic, where unknowns rise to great glory overnight, and those on the highest pinnacle sometimes fall suddenly and crash to oblivion, shattering to fragments as they strike.

No place in the whole world has the romance, the intrigue and the thrill of the film capital, toward which all eyes are turned. Its glorious film openings, its gorgeous parties and its colorful routine. Everyone takes in the magnificent pageantry of the premiere of a film at the Chinese Theatre. All the celebrities, gowned, drive up under the brilliant sun arcs, pause a minute to speak into the microphone, and then quickly enter the theatre, while back of the ropes thousands of film fans from all parts of the world gaze at them with wide-open mouths and eyes, wishing that the day would dawn when they, too, might bask in the glory of the sun arcs and find worshippers among the vast populace. Not even the gods of Mount Olympus received the homage paid to the feet of clay that tread studio boards and pose before the critical eyes of the camera.

It was on an opening night at the Chinese Theatre that our story opens. And such an opening! The crowds seemed greater than ever before. More stars than usual turned out to see Frederic Landau's directorial triumph. There was Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Eddie Cantor, Ronald Colman, the Barrymores, and Gloria Swanson, to mention only a few.

Landau arrived with his star, Olga, at his side. He paused to say a few words before the microphone:

"I hope that when this picture is shown, the public will demand that my star be permitted to engrave her footprints in the imperishable concrete honor the movie world can offer, an honor bestowed only upon those who have proved their worth in the interpretation of the cinema art. Thank you."

He passed into the theatre. The showing commenced, and the crowd outside gradually thinned. But Gertie Smith, unknown, alone in Hollywood, lingered on. She had attended every opening, watched every star and dreamed of the day when she, too, would be honored by being permitted to step into the soft concrete of the Chinese Theatre lobby and make deathless imprints of her feet for all to see.

Gertie was not unlike thousands of other girls who have gone to Hollywood expecting to fall into the lap of fame and fortune. Her disappointment was no greater than that of a thousand other girls. In fact, Gertie Smith was just the average girl; and, because she was, her life story becomes fascinating to every human being. She was motivated by the same emotions that move each one of us, and her ambitions, hopes and desires were the same as those we all openly or secretly cherish.

The girl lingered long after the show was over, long after the audience had departed. She walked through the lobby, fitting her feet into the impressions left by Marie Dressler and Mary Pickford. Mary's prints fit the soles of her petite shoes. What a thrill! She stood there for an instant in ecstasy—dreaming, visioning, imagining. It all seemed so real to her. Then, like a flash, it all vanished. She was Gertie Smith, the failure, with all hopes blasted. Her purse was as empty as her stomach. Hope had vanished. Life was no longer worth living. Reality was upon her, and reality is a cruel taskmaster. She was determined to escape his cudgel through the only method known to one in the despond of a cruel fate. Her face was set and tragic. She slowly and deliberately opened her purse and extracted a small bottle. For an instant she stared at it. There was a second's indecision. Life was sweet, but not sweet enough

to endure the bitter dregs of blasted hope. Slowly she uncorked the bottle and raised it to her lips. A voice halted her.

"If that's aspirin, I'll take one." She looked at the speaker, an attractive male. He was Gertie's ideal, but far beyond her reach. She again started to place the phial against her lips. A hand reached out and grasped it.

"Hey, wait a minute! What are you doing? Give me that! What's the idea?"

"No, no, let me be! Let me be!" Gertie almost shrieked as tears filled her eyes.

"What's the idea?" the lad insisted.

Gertie was tensed with hysteria. "What do you care?" She almost moaned. "Won't they even let me die here?"

"Sure, but not in this lobby. A super-special picture died here an hour ago." Her knees buckled and she was about to fall. The lad grabbed her.

"Oh, whoa, wait a minute. Come on now, take it easy. Now let me look at you." She turned away her face and he strained to look at it.

"Oh, it isn't as bad as all that. Come on, let me see. Come on, come on—" He pulled her around and gazed into her beautiful countenance. "Just checking in and you want to check out. What's the matter? Are you broke? Are you?"

Before she could reply, footsteps were heard close by.

"Hello Mr. Reed," sang out the cashier.

"Hello, Mac."

"How did you like the picture?" "You haven't got any cheese in your pocket, have you?"

Mac smiled. "I'm glad you liked it." He walked on leaving Gertie and Jimmy Reed alone. She looked up at him in awe.

"You're Jimmy Reed who writes the newspaper column, aren't you?"

"So what?" he inquired.

"I read it every day."

Jimmy smiled. "Is that the reason you want to take poison?" She froze up again. He looked at her for an instant and then shrugged. "All right. It's none of my business why. But tell me this—what made you pick out this particular spot for your fade-out?"

She debated a moment and then faced him.

"Come on, tell me," Jimmy urged good naturedly. "I'll listen lets have it."

"I won't tell you. You'd only laugh at me."

"No, no I won't. Honest, I promise you I won't."

She arose and walked over to the footprints of Mary Pickford. He followed her. The girl's eyes were fixed on the footprints. She quickly looked up at him, as if to forestall criticism.

"Well, here's why; because I never thought I'd get my footprints here."

"Cinderella looking for concrete slip?"

They came to her eyes. She became panicky.

"Here, wait a minute. Aw, don't cry. I can't stand it." He took her by the arm. "Come on let's get out of here before they sweep us up with the rest of the rubbish. Trouble with you is that you got the Hollywood bug. Pictures! What do you know about pictures?"

"Nothing, I guess, but I see them all. I'd have given anything to have seen that picture tonight. Landau is the most artistic director in Hollywood."

He led her to his car and prepared to start it as they got in. "Yeah, he's artistic all right, but he's nutty as a fruit cake."

"Oh, I think he's wonderful."

He started the car. "Now I know you're crazy. You're just like the rest of those fool girls."

"No, I'm different." Gertie shook her head.

"No you're not. You're a carbon copy of a million others. They come from all of the out-of-the-way places on the map, all set for miracles. But it can't be done. Takes talent, and work, and intelligence."

"Oh, if I could only make you understand. I've worked. I've studied. I've taken lessons—all kinds—dancing, elocution, everything."

Jimmy smiled a queer little smile. "I've never seen anybody

Horse Falls Through Roof Of Car



(Scene Photo)

An unusual result of accident on the Grant highway a few miles east of Belvidere, Ill., where a horse, tossed into the air by the automobile, fell through the roof of the car. The auto, in which the dead animal is lying, was driven by Flem Oliver. He and three companions escaped with minor injuries.

reach out for anything like you thing." She emphasized the last word with such a meaning expression that Jimmy stared at her.

She pleaded with him. "Oh give me a hand. Help me! You know everybody. Get me in; that's all I want. I'll do anything — any-

(Continued Next Week)

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THE PEOPLE INSIST ON KNOWING THE TRUTH

There must be some reasonable explanation of the tragic conditions that afflict the entire human race at this time! No longer are the people content to let pass unchallenged the statements of those men who set themselves up as authorities, whether these be political, financial, scientific or religious leaders. Honest, thinking people are weary of the contradictions of these men. They know and fully realize there is no relief coming from them and the people are anxious to know the truth!

The people are beginning to ask: WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? WHEN WILL THIS DEPRESSION END? HOW LONG BEFORE THE MILLIONS NOW OUT OF WORK CAN BE GIVEN JOBS?

If you have had enough of men's guesses; if you have had your fill of disappointment peering around corners for the prosperity that doesn't come, and you want to hear the truth, then tune in on WOC, Davenport and WHO, Des Moines, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON from 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock, and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD prove that relief is near, and permanent certain deliverance for the people of all nations is at hand!!!

DON'T FORGET TO TUNE IN AND HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD

Leaving Camp Before Rioting Started



(Acme Photo)

One of the women who left her temporary home in Anacostia before the federal forces set fire to the camp and forced the members of the "bonus" army who had occupied it to leave their huts.

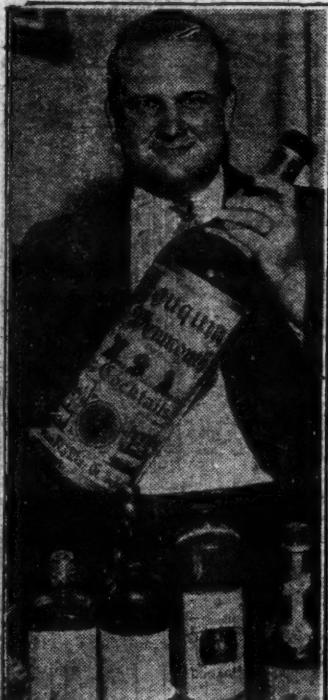
Johnstown, Pa., Mayor Invites Bonus Army Ousted In Washington



(Acme Photo)

Left to right: The Rev. T. W. Evans, chaplain of bonus army; Doak E. Carter, P. D. Burke, Mayor Eddie McCloskey of Johnstown, Pa., who invited bonus forces to his city and has met with much opposition, and R. B. Ellison at conference in McCloskey's office on how to care for veterans.

Awaits Wet '33



(Acme Photo.)

Louis Mouquin Jr., descendant of a French family of New York restaurateurs, who has ordered 1,000,000 gallons of wine in Europe anticipating a wet 1933 for America.

Bonus Army And Washington Police Stage Hand To Hand Battle



(Acme Photo)

Members of the bonus army, who were threatened with eviction from their huts on government property in Washington, mixing with police in hand to hand fight which resulted in one death and the ordering out of federal troops. At the left one of the rioters is swinging aloft a section of pipe which he is using as a weapon.

Killed



(Acme Photo.)

Behind a blue mist of tear gas federal troops on Thursday cleared the bonus army from their shanty village in the shadow of the capitol, where a few hours earlier one veteran had been shot to death and thirty other veterans, police, and soldiers injured in fights with the police.

The dead man was William Hushka, 37 years old, of 2316 West 23d place, Chicago, Ill.

War Veteran, Wife, And Six Children Ordered To Move



(Acme Photo)

W. M. Schoppel of South Carolina, one of the veterans of the world war and member of the bonus army, who was ordered to move, his tent having been erected on government property in Washington. He is shown with his wife and six children.

Beauty, Guarded, Buries Her Victim



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. Dorothy Pollak, a young beauty, who killed her husband last week, accompanied by two deputy sheriffs and police matron, at funeral chapel at 4605 South Hermitage avenue, Chicago, where services were held Monday for her victim.